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## FIRST EDITION

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## THE CRISIS.

### THE MILITARY SITUATION.

**Napoleon Concentrating his Troops at Metz—The Prussians Preparing to Besiege the Fortress.**

In the perilous position of affairs on the frontier, not less than in Paris, the beginning of the end is seen. The Prussians have occupied Sarreguemines as well as Forbach. This place is a town of about 6000 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Saar, which here just touches the border line, nine miles south of Saarbruck, and about fifteen miles W. N. W. of Bitche. The occupation is also announced of Hagenau, the French fortress, sixteen miles north of Strasburg, at the point where the uncompleted railroad running towards Bitche and Sarreguemines branches off from the main line from Strasburg to Manheim. It was just north of Hagenau that the battle of last Saturday between the Crown Prince and Marshal MacMahon was fought.

**The Siege of Strasburg.**

A cable telegram from Carlsruhe announces that 60,000 troops, mostly from South Germany, have surrounded Strasburg, and the surrender of that fortress is anticipated, as it is garrisoned by but 7000 men. The fortifications of Strasburg, however, are of a very formidable character, and strong enough to enable a comparatively small force to hold an enemy at bay. The works were greatly improved under the supervision of Vauban, and in later times, and further improvements were in progress at the outbreak of the war. The fortified city is of triangular form, enclosed by bastioned ramparts, strengthened by numerous outworks, and entered by seven gates. At its eastern extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel, built by Vauban. The city stands upon level ground, and is nearly six miles in circuit. Numerous outworks and detached forts, large and small, finished and unfinished, add to its strength, and in connection with the citadel on the eastern side contribute so much support to the main works as to render the fortress almost equal to that of Metz. The bastioned wall is surrounded by a moat filled with water, and by means of numerous sluices the whole surrounding country may be overflowed. The defenses of the city, however, depend greatly on these aqueous appliances, and less than three weeks ago the water was so low as to materially weaken their strength. Strasburg is situated on the river Ill, about a mile from the west bank of the Rhine, and 250 miles east by south from Paris. It has a population of about 90,000.

**The Prussian Advance on Mulhausen.**

A rumor comes from London that the Prussians are in Mulhausen, but the report lacks confirmation. Mulhausen, or Mulhouse, as the French call it, is situated on the river Ill, which flows into the Rhine at Strasburg, and is 61 miles S. S. W. of that place, on the railroad running from Strasburg to Basle, in Switzerland. It is about twelve miles from the Baden frontier. It is divided into the old and new town, the former of which is built on an island in the river, and is reached by four bridges. The new town, to the southeast of the old town, extends from the right bank of the Ill to the Rhone and Rhine Canal, which has a capacious basin at this point. Mulhausen ranks as one of the most important towns of France. It was for many centuries the capital of a small republic of the Swiss Confederation, but in 1798 it became incorporated with France. The population in 1852 was about 30,000.

**The Siege of Metz.**

Advices from Metz state that Marshal Bazaine, whose appointment to the command in chief is confirmed, has 130,000 or 150,000 men under him, including Frossard's corps, at that place, while MacMahon has but 50,000 at Saverne, on the railroad from Strasburg to Nancy, and that Canrobert is at the latter place with 50,000 more. Another despatch from Metz states that the Prussians are concentrating in large force in front of that city. This indicates that they are about to attempt the siege of that stronghold, a formidable task which will tax their powers to the utmost. It may be, however, that the object of the Prussian commanders is merely to engage the attention of the French by threatening Metz, while more serious movements are in progress at other points.

Metz, which is now the centre of the hopes of France, is situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Seille, at the head of a branch of the railway from Paris to Strasburg, 170 miles east of the former. It has a population at present of about 65,000, and is one of the strongest fortresses on the continent. Work on its defenses has not ceased since it passed under French dominion, in 1552, and so elaborate and formidable have they been rendered that an army of at least 120,000, with an extraordinary amount of war material, would be needed to undertake its siege. Of the fortifications of the sixteenth century there remain only the intrenchments of Guise, the Serpenoise tower, the gate of the Germans, and the tower D'Enfer. The gate of the Germans seems to have been preserved to give an idea of all those which formerly existed, and which have been demolished as useless since the adoption of the new system of fortifications. They were but strong castles with four towers surmounted with batteries, and having each a castellan. There are noticeable on the walls of the tower D'Enfer traces of Spanish cannon balls, and there is shown therein the dungeon where, during six months, the monks were shut up who plotted to deliver the place to the Imperial troops. The approaches to the town are defended by two forts, six lunettes, and one earth-work. These two forts were built by Cormontaigne, that of Belle-Croix, with the lunette of Cheneau, presents a development of galleries of mines of about 10,000 metres, crowns on the east the heights from which one can leap into the city. The mines are connected with the arsenal, so that they can be blown up in case the fort falls into the hands of an enemy. The other, called Fort Moselle, or the "Double Crown," is situated toward the north. Its works, consisting of ditches and flanking fortifications, render it very difficult of attack by the cannon of an enemy. The ditches are very deep, and are filled up with bayonets, swords, shells, grenades, etc., which are covered with the ground so carefully that the most practiced eye is scarcely able to detect them. All the buildings outside the place are wooden framework, so that they can be destroyed at a moment's warning. Built in 1737, the redoubt, called the "Redoubt of Pate," occupies the position of the ancient Naumachie, and forms, when they raise the waters of the Seille, an island, which one approaches by a subterranean gallery. In case of a siege, the waters of the Moselle and the Seille can be raised sufficiently to inundate the low ground to the south and southwest of the town. The outworks once in the possession of an enemy, a formidable wall, pierced by nine gates furnished with drawbridges, and surrounded by numerous bastions, would be encountered. Metz prides itself upon never having opened its gates to an enemy, and the Prussians will be the first to enter it only after a desperate struggle.

**The Passes of the Vosges.**

A despatch from Metz, dated August 8, evening, states that the army was then concentrating to march to the Vosges Mountains for the defense of its passages. This purpose has doubtless been changed by the appearance of a Prussian army in front of the city. The Vosges Mountains run parallel with the Rhine, forming an additional barrier for the French frontier. They extend from the Jura Mountains on the south, and, penetrating Belgium connect on the northwest with the Ardennes. Their average height is 4000 feet, and general width twenty-five miles, the summits being covered with vast forests. Like the mountains of the Black Forest across the Rhine, they are highest and broadest in their southern part. All the practicable passes have been fortified according to their importance. The most northern road is commanded by the fortress at Bitche, which in 1793 and 1815 withstood several spirited attempts on the part of the Prussians to capture it. Reports of the capture of this place by the Prussians have been received, but they are too indefinite to be reliable. As the Prussians hold both Sarreguemines and Forbach, a few miles on either side, it is not likely that it can be retained by the French, even if it has not already been abandoned.

The great central passage through the Vosges is by way of Saverne, twenty miles northwest of Strasburg, where Marshal MacMahon has concentrated the army put to rout by the Crown Prince on the 7th at Woerth. Pfalzburg, a third class fortification, about five miles northwest of Saverne, guards this passage. It was built by Vauban, and, although not very strong at present, successfully resisted all the assaults made upon it in the tremendous struggles against the Allies in 1814–15.

Between Saverne and Belfort are only two practicable passes—by way of St. Die, and by way of Remiremont—and these are strongly guarded by the fortresses in the plain, and by Belfort. The latter stands in the middle of the opening between the Jura and Vosges Mountains, and is an important junction for all kinds of land communications, being in the direct road between Basle and Paris. It has been modernized and strengthened, and is probably quite equal to the demand upon it, considering that the pass is so far south, and that Belfort is supported by several other forts along the Doubs. Belfort is about one hundred miles S. S. W. of Strasburg, and almost directly west of Basle.

**The Peril of Paris.**

The situation in the capital has been rendered even more perilous by the excited scene in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, which culminated in the resignation of the whole Ollivier Ministry. The most strenuous exertions are being made to place the city in a position to resist the assaults of the enemy, if they should break past the line of Metz and Nancy.

The fortifications are being strengthened by 33,000 workmen, assisted by 20,000 sailors from the fleet. The entire work is in charge of Inspector-General Alpland, at whose disposal, if we may believe the Paris telegrams, the most considerable contractors of the city have placed "their fortunes, their personal service, their material, and their experience." As an indication of the temper of the people of the capital, the shouts of "On to the frontier!" which greeted the regular troops yestesday at the assembling of the Corps Legislatif are noticeable. But there is no doubt that Paris, at the present moment, is not less inimical to the Napoleonic regime than it was at the last elections, and that the greatest danger to be apprehended by the Government is from the disaffected population in whose hands arms are now being placed for the defense of the country. Frenchmen have queer notions of patriotism, and are not backward about putting them in force when they have the chance.

In this connection the following extracts from a letter from a Paris correspondent, writing in the last days of July, are important:—

"I am reliably informed that the fortifications of Paris are to be placed in a state of defense with the utmost despatch. Most of your readers have seen them. You know that Paris is surrounded first by a chain of detached forts, and next by a continuous series of bastions with ditch and glacis. Some of the forts are already in a state of defense, but the *enciente continue* is not. What has to be done is this: the parapet has to be protected by gabions and fascines; embrasures have to be cut, platforms constructed, and ordnance mounted. Marshal Niel wanted to have this done in 1867, but he was overruled. Next the ditch, which is interrupted by the road at every gate of the city, has to be cut across it; draw-bridges will have to be provided, and probably a tambour, *i. e.*, a kind of field-work, built in front. The announcement that this was to be done forthwith has caused no small excitement. It is, however, no harm that the Parisians should be made to know that there are realities in war beyond mere shouting on the Boulevards. The National Guard will have to take its turn of duty on the fortifications, be put through the drill, etc. The works are to be carried on, I believe I have already told you, under the superintendence of General Count de Chabaud Latour, of the Engineers. The arming of the fortifications will be a gigantic undertaking. I cannot imagine its being done under a year's time. The *enciente continue* laid out in a straight line would be eighteen miles in length."

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

**The Crisis in the Corps Legislatif—Resignation of the Ollivier Ministry—Count Palikao, the New Premier.**

Yesterday afternoon the Corps Legislatif and the Senate were reassembled, by command of the Empress Regent. In the former body everything was ready for an explosion, and M. Ollivier gave the signal for it by stating that the Government had waited to call the deputies together "*until the situation was compromised.*"

"This is too audacious," exclaimed M. Jules Favre on the instant, and after a scene of terrible confusion and sharp recriminations, M. Ollivier endeavored to make a stand by opposing the demand for the order of the day, which was adopted in spite of his opposition; whereupon, after a short consultation, the resignation of the ministry was announced, and its acceptance by the Empress Regent.

In making this announcement, and pledging the support of the old ministry to the new one and the country, M. Ollivier stated that the Count de Palikao had been charged by the Empress Regent with the formation of a new ministry. No further business was transacted in either Chamber after the resignation of Ollivier and his colleagues was announced, and the probable course of the new Premier is yet a matter of doubt.

We append a sketch of

**Count de Palikao, the New Premier.**

His full name is Chas. Guillaume Marie Cousin de Montauban, Count dePalikao, and he was born on the 24th of June, 1796. He was employed at an early age in Algiers, and distinguished himself there as a cavalry officer. On September 4, 1836, he was made chief of a squadron of horse; on the 7th May, 1843, lieutenant-colonel; and on 2d of August, 1845, colonel of the 2d Chasseurs. He became general of brigade on the 21st of September, 1851, and commanded the division of Tlemcen; general of division after 28th September, 1855, he commanded the Division of Constantine. Recalled to France he was put at the head of the 21st Military Division during the siege of Limoges. The year 1860 was marked in the life of General Cousin-Montauban by one of the most extraordinary events of modern history. Invested with the chief command of the French expedition into China, he had the honor of accomplishing that almost fabulous invasion which brought the arms and banners of the French and English even to the capital of this vast and distant empire. The capture of the forts of Takou at the mouth of the Peiho on the 20th of August, the great victory of Palikao over General Sang-ko-hio-sin, on the 21st of September, the destruction of the royal palace, the entry into Pekin on the 12th of October, forced the Chinese to accept the treaties imposed by the allies, and assured, at least temporarily, the respect of European interests in the extreme East. The General left there at the end of the same year and returned by way of Japan, many of whose principal cities he visited, and re-entered France in the month of July, 1861. In recompense for these great successes, the Emperor had already elevated him to the dignity of the grand cross of the Legion of Honor on the 26th of December, 1860, and had, made him Senator on the 4th of March, 1861. On the 22d of January, 1862, he conferred on him the title of Count de Palikao, and submitted to the Corps Legislatif a project of pensioning him, which excited a lively opposition there. The General demanded its withdrawal; the Emperor opposed this, and the project was accepted by the Chamber with a modification. On the 22d of June, 1865, he was made, in place of Marshal Canrobert, who was called to Paris, commander of the 4th Army Corps, of which the headquarters are at Lyons, and of the 8th Military Division. He was made commander of the Legion of Honor on the 23d December, 1848, and Grand Officer 28th December, 1859. In 1860, when he was given the grand cross, he could count forty-two years of effective service, twenty-eight campaigns, and one wound.

At the outbreak of the present war it was rumored that Count Palikao was to be put in command of the 2d Army Corps, but this command was subsequently given to the unfortunate Frossard, and the new Premier has not thus far figured prominently in the contest.

## WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

### GERMANY.

**The Strength of King William's Army—The South German Forces.**

The Frankfort *Zeitung*, in an elaborate article on the military forces of the North German Confederation, says:

The North German Confederation comprises 23 States, including Hesse, the northern part of which alone belongs to the Confederation. Prussia has military conventions with the Kingdom of Saxony, with several Thuringian States, with Hesse, Mecklenburg Schwerin, and Strelitz, with Oldenburg, &c., whereby the armies of all these States are closely bound up by the Prussian forces.

The forces of the North German Confederation are as follows:

FIELD ARMY (FELD-ARMEE).

| | |
|---|---|
| Infantry | 394,310 men. |
| Cavalry | 53,528 men. |
| Artillery | 1,312 pieces. |

RESERVE (ERSATZTRUPPEN).

| | |
|---|---|
| Infantry | 145,944 men. |
| Cavalry | 18,991 men. |
| Artillery | 234 pieces. |

GARRISON TROOPS (BESATZUNSTRUPPEN).

| | |
|---|---|
| Infantry | 143,924 men. |
| Cavalry | 10,208 men. |
| Artillery | 234 pieces. |

Even were we to deduct many thousands from these figures, which may seem to many readers high, but which, nevertheless, are based on official returns, we should still have a total which considerably exceeds the strength of the French army. In the above computation are not reckoned the armies of the allied South German States, which now follow:—

BAVARIA.

16 regiments of infantry, of 3 battalions each,
10 battalions of chasseurs,
10 regiments of cavalry,
2 brigades of artillery,

which gives 69,064 men in field troops, 25,757 men reserve, and 22,614 garrison troops—making in all 117,435 men and 240 guns.

WURTEMBERG.

8 regiments infantry, of 2 battalions each,
2 battalions of chasseurs,
4 regiments of cavalry,
2 regiments of artillery,

which give, in field troops, 22,076 men; reserve, 6540; garrison troops, 6064—making in all 34,680 men and 66 guns.

BADEN.

6 regiments infantry, of 3 battalions each.
3 regiments cavalry.
3 field divisions of artillery,

giving 16,656 field troops, 3995 reserve, and 9640 garrison troops, making in all 30,291 men and 64 guns.

Thus the auxiliary troops which the three South German States would bring to the aid of the North German Confederation amount to the respectable figure of 169,802 men and 370 guns.

These numbers exactly correspond to those given in an article on the conflicting powers, published in the May number of the *Revue Militaire Francaise*. The computation in question must therefore have been made in April, in manifest anticipation of war. Another proof this, that on the other side of the Rhine they have long been looking forward to this conflict.

It was a great mistake of the Austrians in 1859 to underrate the strength of their opponent, an error smartly alluded to in the opening sentence of a pamphlet published in 1860:—"The late war of Austria in Italy betrayed the insufficiency of the Austrian army in every particular, except in the numbers as they appeared on paper."

We have no wish to fall into any such error. We have, therefore, rigerously examined the statistical returns on which the above figures are based, and can guarantee them to be generally accurate. In the year 1866, 413,500 Prussians crossed the frontier, while 193,000 men remained at home. What Prussia—at that time comparatively small—was then able to do in the way of sending men into the field, the North German Confederation will, of a surety, be able to do now. For our own part, we have no doubt that France cannot command 400,000 fighting men. Even the *Revue Militaire Francaise*, in the above article, limits the French field army to 300,000 men. Here we have a weighty argument in favor of the ultimate victory of Germany.

The *Neue Freie Presse*, taking for granted that the chief object of the French is to make a division between North and South Germany, maintains that it is the intention of the enemy to push into the district of the Lower Maine. It asserts that the district belonging to Hesse-Darmstadt, on both sides of the Rhine, has been chosen as the scene of the principal offensive operations of France, and Frankfort is said to have been chosen by preference—Mayence being outflanked—as the chief seat of occupation. "The French know," says the writer, "that Frankfort, the keystone of the Prussian military railway-transport system, will be the first place to be defended by Prussia. Frankfort is from nineteen to twenty miles (? German miles) distant from the French frontier, whence the threat, constantly repeated by French officers, of taking possession of the seat of the quondam German Federal Government with 150,000 men is, unfortunately, not to be classed among the impossibilities."

**The Pretensions of Prussia.**

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing on July 27, says:—

An extract of a correspondence apparently semi-official in its origin, from Berlin, to the *Gazette d'Augsbourg*, will give some ideas of the pretensions of Bismarck and William IV, in case of the victory of their arms.

"France not having as yet made known the limits of its pretensions, it does not become us to make known, just yet, what will be the exactions of Germany; what is certain is that the question of nationalities will not be resolved until the French have been driven beyond the Vosges. The hour is not less solemn than when, in 486 and 496, after the battles of Soissons and Tolbiac, Clovis destroyed on one side the Roman dominions in Gaul, and on the other brought into subjection the Alamans of the Rhenish Palatinate. Since this epoch, few combats have been of so great moment either in France or in Germany. It is true that Leipsic decided the fate of the Emperor of the French who considered himself the successor of Charlemagne, but the question, inasmuch as it concerns the two people, remained unresolved, for France, vanquished, retained her frontiers more extended than in 1795, and this, without protestation on the part of Austria. The hour for resolving this question has struck."

### FRANCE.

**Napoleon's Army, and How It is Formed.**

Previous to the great Revolution of 1789, which shook the foundations of nearly all time-honored and long-established institutions, the standing armies of France were formed by levies, but the extensive and murderous wars which followed this eventful catastrophe having soon absorbed all that could be made available to fill the ranks of the regiments, levying was abandoned and conscription resorted to. This system has since prevailed up to the present day.

The present French army is most decidedly a creation of Napoleon III. He understood best how to avail himself of the opinions of the most eminent military men of his own nation, and, far from despising or undervaluing the ideas which had originated reforms in other countries, his quick perception could not fail to convince him that, while the French army had formerly been looked upon as superior to all in armament, effective strength, and adaptability for great and lasting contests, a formidable rival had sprung into existence during the last five years, bidding fair to distance all others in modern military improvements and army organization. Up to the year 1868, the active army was the only available force in France, and while it furnished all the troops necessary for field operations in time of war, it likewise defended the frontier, garrisoned the fortresses, and disciplined recruits. In this manner, the numerical strength of the standing army, while not at all too great in itself, became curtailed to a very alarming degree, as was only too clearly shown during the Italian campaign of 1859. The aggregate of the troops sent across the Alps to battle against Austria did not comprise more than one-fourth of the standing army, yet so great was the requisition for various purposes that the formation of an imposing division to check the suspected movements of Prussia and of the German Confederation was only effected through the greatest exertions and under enormous difficulties.

In order to provide against the recurrence of such a contingency, the formation of the National Garde Mobile, on the plan of the Prussian Landwehr, was decided upon. They have to perform the entire military duty required in the interior of the country during the war, so as to leave the whole of the active army available for the battle-field. The French military force is in three distinct parts—the active army, the reserve, and the National Garde Mobile.

Every able-bodied adult is liable to service in the active army unless he can procure a substitute. The number of recruits for the army varies according to momentary requirements. During 1868 and 1869 100,000 men were drawn each year, while for 1870 the Minister of War only demanded 90,000 men. The number of young men coming of age amounts to about 320,000 annually, of whom 16,000 may be considered fit for service. They draw lots to decide who has to enter the active army, while the remainder are assigned to service in the National Guards. From the 100,000 recruits usually designated for active service we must deduct: 9000 men for the navy, 15,000 men who either have volunteered before getting of age or who are exempt by special law, and 20,000 men who procure substitutes, and while not liable to enter the active army, have still to serve in the National Garde Mobile, making a total of 4000 men, which leaves only 56,000 men of the entire annual conscription to be disposed of for the army proper.

These 56,000 men are again divided into two classes. The first class, comprising about 43,000 men, have to serve five years in the active army, after which they are assigned for service in the reserve for four years. The second class, of about 13,000 men, have to undergo annually five months' military training during the first five years, and may be called upon to serve in the regular army, and also have to serve the remaining four years in the reserve.

**The Two Great French Iron-clads.**

The Cherbourg correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes as follows on July 23:—

The Rochambeau is the famous Dunderberg, which was purchased from the United States two years ago, at the same time as the Onondaga, which Prussia was also anxious to have. Everybody recollects that singular vessel, which consists merely of a floating turret, and is so constructed that projectiles could not strike it at right angles. Although the Rochambeau is inferior to some other plated vessels in the thickness of its plates, this is compensated for by the weight of its armament, which has been entirely replaced, and now consists of 15 guns of 24 and 27 centimetres, carrying to a distance of 4000 metres balls charged with 216 kilogrammes of powder. This vessel carries the most formidable armament of the squadron.

The Taureau, which is a ram, has but one gun in its turret. This is 24 centimetres, and takes 34 kilogrammes of powder. It discharges three different kinds of balls of different shapes—some solid and flat, some solid and pointed, and others pointed and explosive. The attack is made with the first of these projectiles, in order to shatter the plates of the enemy's vessel, and that the second description of projectile may the more easily penetrate. This strange vessel has two engines of 240-horse power and two screws, in order that it may be turned rapidly, and also powerful pumping machinery.

### HOHENZOLLERN.

**Von Werther's Interview with the Duke de Gramont—The Outrageous Demands of France—Napoleon Would Never Have Permitted the Enthronement of Prince Leopold.**

Among the documents the publication of which has been called forth by the North German Diet, is an interesting despatch from Baron von Werther, giving an account of his interview with the Duke de Gramont and Ollivier, when he arrived in Paris after leaving Ems. It is dated the 12th of July, and is as follows:—

"Our interview was chiefly in reference to the point raised by Count Benedetti that your Royal Majesty, through the authorization given to the Hohenzollern candidateship for the throne, without having previously in any way informed the Imperial French Government, was not aware of having injured France. He asked me if that was really the case. I then explained to him that your Royal Majesty as a matter of form could not refuse this authorization after the Prince of Hohenzollern had felt himself called to accept the throne offered to him, and that your Royal Majesty could by no means believe, on account of the relationship of the Prince to the Emperor, that this candidateship would cause offense to be taken in France. The Duke de Gramont hereupon cited the example of the Duke de Nemours for the Belgian throne and Prince Alfred for the Grecian throne, where such an authorization was refused. I contested the analogy with the present case. Duke de Gramont then declared that it greatly concerned France, as the next neighbor of Spain, to take a great interest in the accession to the throne of that country. The secrecy that was observed in the Honenzollern negotiations could only give offense here, and so much the more as the Imperial Court in all political questions had always shown the greatest regard for our Government. This proceeding had given great offense throughout France, and found expression in the Chamber, which, he regretted to say, was united in making the question more difficult. The Duke de Gramont added that he regarded *the renunciation of the Spanish throne by the Prince of Hohenzollern as a secondary consideration, for the French Government would never have permitted his occupation of the throne;* but he feared that a permanent disagreement between the two countries would take place on account of our proceeding. The germ must be rooted out, and he regarded it from the point of view that we in our proceeding had observed no friendly course towards France, as was acknowledged, as he knew, by all the great powers. He would candidly say he wished no war, but friendly and good relations with Prussia, and he knew of me that I was working to the same end; we must, therefore, consider together whether there were no means to exercise a pacifying influence, and he proposed for my consideration whether a letter from the King to the Emperor was not the proper way out. He thereby appealed to the chivalrous heart of your Royal Majesty, which would undoubtedly make the right inspiration.

"Thereby could only be said that your Royal Majesty, after having authorized Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern to accept the throne of Spain, could not have thought of approaching too near to the interests or dignity of the French nation; the King might unite in the renunciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern, and with the wish and in the hope that every ground of dissension between our two governments would thereby disappear. Such and similar words, which in general, through publicity, would tend to appease the popular disposition, might be contained in this letter; still he would previously request that *nothing should be said about the relationship with the Emperor. This argument was peculiarly offensive.*

"I remarked to the Duke de Gramont that such a step would be rendered much more difficult by his declaration given in the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th inst.; there were insinuations there that might have been deeply insulting to your Royal Majesty. He wanted to contest that, said that Prussia was not named at all, and that his speech was at that time absolutely necessary to quiet the excited Chamber. In the meantime the Minister of Justice, M. Ollivier, came to our conference, which the Duke de Gramont brought to his knowledge. M. Ollivier was earnest in recommending the healing and, in the interest of peace, necessary influence, and begged me to express myself instantly in favor of such a letter to your Royal Majesty. Both said that, if I did not think I could undertake it, they would consider themselves obliged to intrust this question to Count Benedetti. While both of them saying that for their Ministerial position they required such a compromise to quiet the excited minds, they added that such a letter would authorize them to appear as defenders of your Royal Majesty in case attacks were not discontinued. Both remarked to me, in conclusion, that they could not conceal from me that our proceeding in the Hohenzollern-Spanish affair has excited the French nation much more than it has occupied the Emperor.

"In our conversation the Duke de Gramont dropped the remark that he believed that the Prince of Hohenzollern renounced at the instance of your Royal Majesty; but I contested this, and designated the renunciation as certainly resting upon the initiative of the Prince of Hohenzollern himself. The two ministers, in their great urgency, wished that I would make the case known by telegraph; but I found this unnecessary."

To this despatch Count Bismarck intimated to Baron von Werther that he was very much astonished that he could ever quietly listen to such a proposition of a letter of apology from the King to the Emperor, and that if the French Government had such communications to make, they should be left to make them in writing to be transmitted to Berlin. As they saw that nothing more was to be accomplished in this way, they sent instructions to Benedetti, who at Ems proposed them to the King with the result already known.

### BELGIUM.

**A Belgian Demonstration—The Armament of Antwerp.**

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 25th of July, says:—The armaments of Antwerp are all but completed. The Grand Duke Wladimir, son of the Emperor of Russia, is here at present. In spite of the war and a general election, the Brussels kermess is progressing. Yesterday we had great fun as the cavalcade went out for the first time. It was unspeakably ludicrous to see the big figures Janucken and Micke, moved by men hidden underneath, dancing before the cavalcade and looking in at the first floor windows. The popular enthusiasm and perspiration were tremendous. All Belgian celebrities, past and present, were represented in the cavalcade, from Lambert Balderic, Count of Louvain, and his wife Ode, who made Brussels a city in 1046, down to the Prince de Ligne. The eight groups of which the cavalcade consisted were:—1. The town of Brussels, represented by a young girl on a car, surrounded by the industries and arts; 2. Brussels in 1046; 3. The Alliance of the Town of Brabant in 1372; 4. Belgium under the House of Burgundy; 5. In spite of the Duc de Gramont, Charles V, with all his Princes and Princesses, and all the nations of Belgium, as in his times the trades of the different townships were called; 6. The Belgian nobility of the sixteenth century, with, of course, Egmont and Horn; 7. The renaissance of industry and arts; and 8. Modern Belgium represented by a bust of the King, surrounded by representations of the four constitutional liberties. A number of bands and choral societies, each playing and singing tunes of its own, accompanied the cavalcade.

**The Defenses of Antwerp.**

A correspondent of *La Patrie*, writing from Antwerp, gives his opinion of the value of that great stronghold of national independence. First noticing the disposition of the inhabitants, which he describes as being very friendly and sympathetic towards France, which is ever remembered as the chief agent in the creation of the Belgian kingdom, the correspondent adverts to the fortifications which have been lately completed. Of the immense northern citadel, constructed since 1859, and intended to receive an army of 40,000 men, he simply says it is now uninhabitable. The action of the tide of the Scheldt upon the sandy soil upon which the citidal is formed is ruinous to the works, and even when a tolerable dry position is for a time obtained it is only by the constant action of pumping machines. This northern citadel has, therefore, says the correspondent, been judged to be useless, and Antwerp is assailable from the Polders. That fact is so far recognized that efforts are now directed to the arming of the southern citadel, created by the Duke of Alba in 1578, and which is now teeming with troops. The whole of the works surrounding Antwerp are ill-constructed, and, notwithstanding their apparent excellent workmanship, the writer has no doubt that in less than ten years time they will all crumble away, and if before then they should be exposed to the fire of modern artillery they would be immediately destroyed.

### WAR MISCELLANY.

**The Two Contending Nations.**

The conflict between France and Prussia makes it interesting to compare the relative resources of the two countries. France is considerably larger than the Confederation, not only in territory but in population, for the last census gave the numbers as 38,000,000 Frenchmen against 26,000,000 Prussians. In France, however, the normal rate of increase in population is very slow, 160 years being the time occupied in doubling the number, while Prussia takes but forty-two years. In financial matters the advantage is on the side of Prussia, whose budget has never been very heavy. The incidence of taxation in Prussia may be put down as about one pound a head, while in France it is nearly two pounds. The national debt of Prussia is nearly two pounds a head, while France has to pay interest on fifteen pounds a head. In one case the interest is £2,000,000; in the other it is no less than £24,000,000. France excels Prussia in her economic position. The commerce of France is greater than that of Prussia, and it has been computed that while the annual income of each Prussian is £23 per head, that of the Frenchman is £27. Prussia, however, is in advance of France, and in fact of all the European States, as far as education is concerned.

**Russia's Endeavors to Avert the War.**

The official journal of Petersburg of the 24th ult. contains the following:—"The Imperial Russian Government has made all possible endeavors to avert the outbreak of war. Unfortunately the rapidity with which the warlike resolutions were taken rendered our efforts for the maintenance of peace abortive. The Emperor is resolved to observe neutrality so long as Russia's interests are not affected by the eventualities of the campaign. The Russian Government undertakes to support every endeavor to circumscribe the operations and diminish the duration of the war."

**The French Buying Horses in Ireland.**

The London *Daily News* of July 24 says:—A large number of very fine and hardy horses are daily reaching Liverpool from several of the Irish ports, and from their excellent condition as regards bone, sinew, and wind, it is quite evident that the French horse-buyers in Ireland are not bad judges of animals suitable for hard work. A good number look as if they were intended for the artillery service; but the majority, among which were a few splendid high-bred horses, are no doubt required for cavalry purposes. The people in charge of the horses were somewhat "doubtful" as to which port the horses would embark for France. A Southampton despatch says a large number of horses have left the docks there for French ports.

**Disaffection in Austria.**

To appeals made by Viennese journals to the Bohemians to forget their rancor, and in the present emergency to remember only that they are Austrians, the Czech papers return a very cool reply. The *Pokrok*, for instance, asks if "the dog is to kiss the stick that beat it?" and the *Narodni* declares that the "Czechs remember what Austria has done for them, and will act accordingly." At such times as these smothered animosities blaze out with a vengeance.

### FEMALE CLERKS EXCITED.

**How Napoleon Died in the Treasury Department.**

The commotion in the Treasury Department to-day was indescribable when it was breezed through the building that the Secretary had received a despatch from New York that Napoleon was dead. It flew like wildfire. Not the tortuous passages nor the winding stairways were a barrier to its progress. Not even were the peremptory rules, posted here and there on the walls, powerful enough to forbid the rush to and fro of those who were more greedy than others to communicate the news. The men talked philosophically about it. One said:—"Well, he is old enough to die anyhow!" Another said:—"What would Eugenie do?" And one more jovial than all wondered "if it would increase his pay any." Down the hall you could hear, "so much for fooling with guns that shoot beer kegs." But when the females got hold of it, of course it was good-bye secrecy. Talk about Prince Arthur's walk through the Treasury; it wasn't a circumstance. Never did the girls slap those tantalizing veils over their heads with such hasty eagerness to tell another "something between you and me." Neither "Prince Arthur's visit" nor "Morse's crawling to Georgetown" beat them to quarters so quickly. They walked the passages and talked as if it were a holiday or a lunch time, and, if the latter, they were well supplied. One said, "Oh! did you hear it?" "Yes indeed, isn't it awful?" "He died of—" "Oh hush! aint you ashamed?" "I'm so sorry for poor Eugenie." "Oh! pshaw! she'll get another man." "And the little Prince Imperial, "I wish he'd come over here." "Yes, he must be a dear little fellow." "Just to think, his mother will have to depend on him for support." "Why, no, he'll be Emperor of France." "How can he if they banish him?" "Well, if he comes here he can stay at the White House." "Then he can come over to the Treasury sometimes, can't he?" "Yes," said a little one with light curley hair, "but what does he amount to, fourteen years old?"—*Washington Star, last evening.*

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

### FRANCE AT BAY.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

These are the darkest days France has been called upon to pass through since 1815. Fear and anxiety hang over every household in Paris. A few days ago the majority of the French people believed that their armies would never be uprooted from German soil until Prussia sued for peace. With startling suddenness, the whole prospect has been changed. It is a question not of marching to Berlin but of saving Paris. The Emperor has fled to Chalons, apparently in the desperate hope of stemming the tide of invasion should it penetrate beyond Metz. The disaster is too vast to be disguised. The French Ministry, instead of announcing triumphs, can only beseech the people to go forth to the defense of their native land. Those who have seen in this war only a question between Napoleon and Bismarck, between despotism and freedom, between one man and the ascendancy of liberal ideas, would naturally suppose that this appeal for fresh armies would be unheeded. They leave out of consideration the fact that, when a proud nation sees its existence threatened, it will generally push all political differences aside, and strike for the preservation of its honor. If Napoleon perished to-morrow this war would go on. Already the National Guard are clamoring to be led to the front. The love of "Fatherland," which we praise in the Germans, is not extinct in the French, and although our sympathies are withdrawn from the latter people in their struggle, we may assume for the present that the invasion of their soil by a foreign army will not be a subject of rejoicing with them.

But the crisis is tremendous. Even France with all her resources may not be able to cope successfully with it. The Prussian commanders are succeeding by the same tactics as those which they found so efficient in the Austrian campaign. While the enemy is laying plans for an advance, they hurl vast masses of men upon him, and swallow him up. Thus they gain an inestimable advantage at the outset of the struggle. It was said of the Austrians that they did not fight so well as the Prussians, and they were not so well armed. Mr. Dicey wrote, in 1866, "The Prussians have not as yet had the opportunity of showing how their troops would conduct themselves if confronted by an army which attacked them with the vigor of the French." The test has now been made, and the result is a repetition of Konigratz. The Prussian army, and the Prussian system of tactics, are still invincible. Every part of Napoleon's plans has been brought to utter confusion. If he had any chance at all to begin with, he very soon lost it. He has now to lead a beaten army. The magic which still clung to the name of Napoleon in the minds of the soldiers is gone. It is an alarming emergency which the French Chambers will be called upon to consider.

The *Journal Officiel* of Monday tells us that the relations of the French Government with the neutral powers continue to be satisfactory. These relations would probably be much more satisfactory if some of the great powers would throw off their neutrality, and send a few battalions to the aid of France. If the position of England is "satisfactory" to herself, she enjoys that satisfaction alone. Prussia is covertly threatening her, and France is deeply incensed. It is the story of our own war over again. England's policy, if a series of blunders can be dignified with the name of policy, is so contrived as to offend both sides at once. England may some day be called upon to account both to France and Prussia for pursuing a course which pretended to be strictly neutral, and was in reality inimical to both. When that time arrives she will find it more hopeless to look for allies than France does now. She has sown the seeds of hatred all over the world, and the crop of vengeance will assuredly spring up. The bulk of the people of England know nothing about foreign politics—the organs of "public opinion" generally run wild in times of excitement. Thus it happens that, at this moment, Prussia is shaking the rod over England's back, and France remembers that she has something besides Waterloo to avenge.

Meanwhile France is called upon to make fresh sacrifices in behalf of this new war for an "idea." The Ministers think the National Guard can defend Paris, but "there is a point not less essential—it is the necessity of filling up the void in our army." They deal plainly with the people—there is no help for it. It will be necessary to call out all available forces, even a portion of the *gensdarmerie*. So soon has this great power been reduced to its last resources! The "seven week' war" with Austria was not half so startling, for Austria was ill-prepared, and knew nothing of her antagonist's strength. France has been making preparations for years, and yet two days' fighting disperses a magnificent army, and obliges her to bring another into the field, gathered from all quarters.

The Ministers boast that they can still bring forward two millions of men to meet the invader, all armed, and many of them trained soldiers. They are not afraid to call out those forces which are ordinarily supposed to be less favorable to the Empire than the regular army. So far we hear of no dissensions. A common danger unites the country—just as a common danger lately united Germany. A foolish telegram from Antwerp says that "the opinion" there is that the war will be over in a week. Antwerp was, we believe, a place of some importance in the fifteenth century, but we were not aware till to-day that the opinion of its inhabitants at present decides the fates of empires, or is a potent factor in European politics. It is probable, however, the opinion of these omniscient burghers notwithstanding, that it will take more than a week to break either of the great powers now arrayed against each other.

### THE VOICE OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS OF EUROPE ON THE WAR.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Our files of European exchanges, dating late into the closing weeks of July, and consequently expressing opinion at the great continental centres as it was announced in print only a few days before the imposing events now in progress, give a fair transcript of the public thought. We have already made copious extracts from the English papers, and here and there given some hints of the feeling that existed in the countries adjacent to France; but a more detailed notice of the latter will be neither out of place nor uninteresting at this moment, when the probable attitude of several powers is so earnestly canvassed in the light of the reverses that have just befallen French arms.

It is needless almost to say that the Prussian press, without exception, very firmly and, in some cases, enthusiastically uphold the cause of "King and Fatherland," to use their own peculiar phrase, but it is worthy of note that this adhesion is shared by the ultra liberals and monarchists alike, and that in such expression there is no difference of creed. In South Germany a few papers venture to debate the propriety of conceding the whole position of control to Prussia, but not one that we have seen advocates an alliance or even a co-operation with France. In Austria the case is somewhat different. Nearly all the liberal journals, such as the *Presse*, the *Neue Freie Presse*, and the *Wanderer* insist upon absolute and unconditional neutrality, but the aristocratic and military organs, without exception, favor France. The official journals, such as the *Gazette* and the *Abend Zeitung*, maintain a cautious reserve, and deny all rumors of secret treaties and movements of troops and fleets. The *Northeastern Correspondence* refers to the resolutions urging neutrality which were passed by the municipal councils of Vienna and other leading cities of the Austrian empire, and blames what it terms the precipitate action of Southern Germany in recognizing the *casus fœderis*, or federal pact, with Prussia at this time. The Russian press is somewhat divided, the *quasi* official organs confining themselves to a bald statement of facts, yet giving it in such a way as to reveal a leaning toward Prussia. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, however, is quite impartial, but deplores the idea of war, and very sensibly points to its accompanying devastations and perils in the present state of Europe. The *Golos*, which is considered the mouthpiece of Russian liberalism, on the other hand, comes out very decidedly for the French cause, and intimates that Prussia, in case of success, might become a dangerous neighbor to the Muscovite empire. At the same time it does not hint at any direct intervention, but says:—"Even should Austria and Italy interfere in this war we should not be compelled to follow their example. The more numerous the powers involved in it the greater will be the advantage of neutrality to us. As proof of this we may cite the immense profits which Prussia reaped by remaining neutral during the Crimean war." The papers of Sweden and Denmark with one accord, excepting the official sheets, reveal strong French tendencies, and those that favor Scandinavian union are "hot i' the mouth" in that direction. The *Berlingske Tidende* of Copenhagen, however, mingles some discretion with its valor, and advises caution. Prussia has a long and a strong arm, and is within easy striking distance.

Italy is checkered all over with various opinions. At Venice, Verona, and Milan the press have strong French sympathies, but prefer neutrality to any demonstration on either side. The same may be said, in a modified sense, of Turin, although Napoleonic views grow more distinct as we approach the French frontier. As a specimen we may quote the *Perseveranza* of Milan, which says:—"The absolute preponderance of one as of the other of these powers is hurtful to us; but that of Prussia is, indeed, far more so." Again, "We must remain neutral, and should not change our attitude until the war should become European by the interference of other powers." However, in view of the trouble at Rome and the danger which "the defeat of France would terribly increase," it advises an armed neutrality. The humorous papers of all the Italian cities caricature Napoleon III unsparingly and join the Garibaldian organs in demanding the occupation of Rome, with or without French consent. The *Nazione* of Florence, which is the organ of Victor Emanuel and his Cabinet, strenuously advocates a careful, watchful armed neutrality, with increased naval and military preparation and concentration of resources. The Spanish press is somewhat indignant, as a general thing, at the dictatorial interference of the French Emperor, but some of the republican organs cry "*Vive la France!*" The *Tiempo* of Madrid predicts that the latter "will win her veritable object because it is in the nature of things, and what is natural always succeeds." It predicts a short and terrible war, to result in good for Europe. The Belgian and Dutch journals exhibit great alarm, and are almost unanimous for strictly neutral precautions; but where a shade of preference is observable it is for the French.

The general deduction that the intelligent reader will draw from this brief and rapid survey is that France is likely to be isolated unless at the eleventh hour Italy and, as we have hinted in former articles, Great Britain come to the rescue; and in that combination many read the shibboleth of revolution.

### IMPERTINENT INTERVIEWING.

*From the N. Y. World.*

A certain portion of the American press seem to be bent on doing their worst to make journalism odious by claiming for journalists an unbounded license of impertinent interference with personal rights and of irresponsible criticism upon private life. One of the latest demonstrations of this sort appears in the form of a pretended "interview" between the correspondent of a radical newspaper and President Grant on the subject of the European war. The account is a perfect farrago of nonsense, in the course of which President Grant is made to talk of war and history and foreign politics much as a Japanese idiot might who had been trying to learn English from a combined study of the special correspondence the London *Daily News* with Abbott's "Life of Napoleon." Of course, it is entirely certain that President Grant, whatever his incapacities may be for the Presidential office (and, as our readers know, we think those incapacities both vast and various), has quite too much sense of what is due to himself and his high office to gabble in this fashion with a casual ferret of the minor press. No sensible person will for a moment suspect the gibberish of which we speak to be authentic. But the matter, otherwise contemptible, merits notice as a conspicuous instance of a crescent and a crying abuse. Only the other day a poor creature who was hanged in Ohio was "interviewed" on the morning of his execution by a dismal booby who literally noted down and described the fact that the criminal, in opening his shirt collar that the executioner might measure his neck for the rope, "twisted his mouth and head as one does in unfastening a button!" We quote the very words of this inconceivable drivel, because they illustrate the extreme of imbecility, as the pretended comments of President Grant upon Bismarck as "a swamp angel," and upon the Germans as descending from a "lot of Hessians hired out by Frederick the Great to England," illustrate the extreme of impudence. Between these extremes the "interviewer" of the period deliciously oscillates, to the utter befuddlement of such small wits as God may have given him, and to the sore degradation of the public taste. And of more than the public taste. This discreditable erection of gossip into a public function lowers the tone of the public character also. We have seen but the other day the most outrageous aspersions upon the unhappy son of a gentleman who had been foully murdered in his own house set afloat in the community by one of these "interviewers," in revenge, as it appeared, for the refusal of the son to submit in the height of his great affliction to a petty and illegal inquisition, instituted in the hope that the real observations of the real son of a man really murdered might have a marketable value. The theory of this perversion of publicity seems to be that no man has a right to any fact of his own life or any feeling of his own heart which anybody else can be found to pay another man three cents for publishing. This is a sort of practical communism which in other times and in other countries people have been apt to restrain either with the cudgel or by the constable. It is of one piece intrinsically with the practical communism which leads a gentleman who lacks a watch to appropriate the timekeeper of his next neighbor.

In the case of a President of the United States, the outrage must necessarily go unpunished, except by the voice of the public. To denounce it, as it ought to be denounced in the case of President Grant, is to do but simple justice to the President. Possibly, also, it may nerve men's minds to think whether it really is quite impossible to suppress the nuisance altogether.

### THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The dangers which threaten the Emperor on the Moselle are trivial in comparison with the dangers that assail him from the Seine. If we remember how close is the censorship over telegrams from Paris, how carefully every message which tells of trouble for the government or peril to the dynasty is shorn and trimmed before it is permitted to pass out of the empire, we shall be the better able to appreciate the awful significance of a few brief sentences which have reached us from the French capital. That the nation would put forth extraordinary exertions in order to repel a foreign invasion nobody doubted. The defeat of the grand army has roused a true patriotic rage, and will put hundreds of thousands of ardent men in the field. But with the martial ardor of the hour is roused a deep-seated grief and disappointment at the failure of the leader who promised a few weeks ago to carry the French eagles in triumph to Berlin. France will fight, but she has lost confidence in her commander. She clamors for a general arming of the people. She pushes aside the incompetent ruler who has led her into disaster, and demands that she shall have the direction of her own destinies. She is persuaded that nothing but bad generalship can defeat her armies, and she is burning with resentment at the cause of her disgrace. The people, in fact, are fast getting beyond the control of the Government, and although they answer with alacrity the Emperor's call to arms, they demand at the same time that arms shall be placed in the hands of the whole population, and no longer Napoleon but the men of France shall have the command of the country. Napoleon's attempt to pacify the tumult by sacrificing a general is not likely to be successful. Whoever planned the campaign, the Emperor and not General Le Bœuf is responsible for its adoption, and will ultimately bear the penalty of its failure.

We need hardly point out how fearfully ominous in this hour of disaster and excitement is the appointment of a National Committee, with plenary powers to act in all things concerning the war. It makes little difference who may be the original members of this extraordinary body, for if they fail to satisfy the people, the people will be sure to have them changed. It makes little difference how moderately they enter upon their functions, for if affairs continue to go ill they will be swept along by the torrent of popular indignation. We do not believe the Bonaparte dynasty will withstand another defeat; we question whether it has not already received its death-blow. The impending conflict at Metz threatens to involve not only the issue of the German war, but the existence of the Napoleonic empire, and the National Committee, which begins its labors as the auxiliary of a threatened despotism, may find itself in a few days the governing power of a revolutionary republic.

### PAUL SCHOEPPE.

*From the Baltimore Sun.*

We gave yesterday authenticated transcripts of judicial documents relating to the crimes, trial, condemnation, and final departure from prison in Germany, of Paul Schoeppe, now under sentence of death at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for the murder of Miss Steinecke, of Baltimore. It is one of the most surprising narrations of subtle and audacious villainy that we have ever read. The record itself has the minuteness of detail and exactness of a daguerreotype. It gives the parentage, the birthplace, the day of the birth, the religious denomination, the branch of military service, the conduct while there, the first act of crime, and then every particular of its successive stages. It then describes the man's person, his precise height to the twelfth of an inch; it does not leave out small scars and warts; it even opens his mouth, as a jockey would the mouth of a horse, and compels him to disclose the exact state of his incisors and grinders. Yet, wonderful to tell, this prison convict, thus marked and branded all over, of whom the Berlin court says, "the uncommon degree of education and the shrewdness of Paul Schoeppe render him a peculiarly dangerous criminal," comes to this country, between which and his native land there was such constant communication, settles in a section where many of his countrymen or their immediate descendants live, flourishes as a physician, and with his plausible, ingenious talk imposes himself without difficulty upon the credulous public as a person of respectability and character. Those medical associates who, when *Doctor* Schoeppe was convicted of the murder of Miss Steinecke, expressed their sympathy with a brother physician in difficulties, must now concede, in view of the fact that Paul Schoeppe was no doctor, that he must have been a very sagacious man to have imposed on so learned a profession. Perhaps, on the whole, they may derive from it the lesson that class sympathies of this kind are not safe, and that, even if a man has a medical diploma, it does not become him to kill outside the legitimate sphere of his vocation. It deserves to be placed to the credit of those German fellow-citizens of Paul Schoeppe who at first thought him probably innocent, that when the facts of his history revealed him in his true colors, they at once abandoned him to his fate. Under the loose administration of our laws in regard to the emigration of convicts from other countries, and the general toleration and liberality towards newcomers, this man, though steeped in early and cunning crime, might have lived here in peace and prosperity, if he had chosen to pursue honest courses after his arrival. With such abilities as he has evinced, he might have had a conspicuous career and gone to his grave an honored citizen, notwithstanding his terrible record in Europe. He had all the opportunities of recovery and reinstatement, and every inducement to pursue virtuous courses. But he began his new life in America by fraudulently passing himself off as a physician, and, without the scrutiny which is required of others, taking the lives of patients into his hands, until, true to the demoniac instincts disclosed in the record published yesterday, he made his assumed profession the means of perpetrating the capital crime for which he is under sentence of death. Who that loves justice and would protect society will listen longer to his deceitful tales, or do aught to delay the course of the law in his case?


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

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IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 38 2p$

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Stores).

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 SW$

## CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

## SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
28 $ PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday August 13, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Wednesday, August 3
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 13, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 13.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 17, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, August 24.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE ARE ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with the Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 3 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 990 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
AUGUST, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1$

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, August 13, at 7 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in gold. | | Payable in currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Paris | 90 | To Paris | 38 |
| To Halifax | 20 | To Halifax | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4$

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11$

## SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS
DIRECT.
THE STEAMSHIP HERCULES
Will sail on SATURDAY, August 13, at 5 o'clock A. M., to be followed by the YAZOO on August 20.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, BRAZOS SANTIAGO, VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, and ST. LOUIS.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
8 6 6t$ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4$ No. 132 South DELAWARE avenue.

## LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11$ No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

## BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

## ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA
Painting and Roofing Co.
TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.
All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.
SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT
Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.
This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.
IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.
All work warranted.
All orders promptly attended to. Address
PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,
7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17$ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

## PATENTS.

PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mwf

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 6t$ MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

## HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair
Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 62 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

# NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—Frederick Spowhouse and Alfred Edwards, both aged twenty-two years, residing respectively at No. 1064 Germantown road and 1214 Palethorp street, were drowned yesterday in the Delaware, near Beiderman's Point, back of Petty's Island. They left the city early in the morning on a private excursion, their relatives and friends comprising the party. When the bodies were recovered Edwards had Spowhouse in his arms, and it is supposed that they were drowned while the former was trying to rescue his friend. The bodies were brought to this city, and an inquest was held by Deputy Coroner John C. Sees, when a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

—A match-game of base ball was played yesterday at Seventeenth and Columbia avenue, between the Excelsior Club, of this city, and the Bailey & Tuttle, of New York. It was for the junior championship, and was won by the Excelsiors by a score of 23 to 7. The Athletic Club returned from the West last evening, and had a reception by members of different city clubs. A torchlight procession, headed by a band of music, with a transparency conspicuously displayed, on which were the words "Welcome Home Champions," and the figures "11, 7," met the Athletics at the depot and escorted them to their headquarters. Several hundred persons were in line.

—Lieutenant Killacky, of the Fourth District Police, has been held to bail by Alderman Makin, to answer the charge of assaulting Officer McMahon, of the Sixth district.

—Yesterday morning, while Mrs. Sarah Pinkerton, Miss Rebecca W. Pinkerton, Miss Hettie J. Pinkerton, and H. M. Dorland were riding in a park carriage, near the Girard avenue bridge, a serious accident occurred. One of the shafts became detached, causing the horse to turn aside suddenly, and in doing this the carriage was overturned and all the occupants were thrown violently upon the ground. Miss Rebecca and Miss Sarah Pinkerton were dangerously injured about the head, the others were but slightly hurt. The injured parties were removed to their residence at No. 833 Cherry street.

—Yesterday the Board of Commissioners of Highways appointed the following named gentlemen as supervisors of streets:—First ward, Samuel Peak; Second ward, Charles Peak; Third and Fourth wards, Samuel F. Mitchell; Fifth and Sixth wards, Mr. Boyce; Seventh and Eighth wards, Ephraim H. Shaw; Ninth and Tenth, Robert W. Liberton; Eleventh and Twelfth wards, John A. Johnson; Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, Jacob S. Fish; Fifteenth ward, Thomas Gilligan; Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, Joseph Ash; Eighteenth ward, William H. Maneely; Nineteenth ward, George Boyer; Twentieth ward—First division, Hen. Meyers—Twentieth ward—Second division, William Thorn; Twenty-first ward, Timothy Clegg; Twenty-third ward—First division, Enoch Foster; Twenty-third ward—Second division, Janison Lott; Twenty-fourth ward—First division, Palmer C. McGinley; Twenty-fourth ward—Second division, William A. Fredericks; Twenty-fifth ward, Francis F. Kerbaugh; Twenty-sixth ward, postponed; Twenty-seventh ward, Joseph Freas; Twenty-eighth ward, Martin Ulrich.

—In the case of Marcus Porter the coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict that the said Marcus Porter came to his death from violence (blows and kicks), inflicted by Francis McCully, on the morning of August 6, 1870, on screw dock wharf, Delaware avenue, above Laurel street. Francis McCully is still at large.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 118.

—The first bale of Alabama cotton was received in Montgomery last night.

—Among the witnesses examined at the Nathan murder inquest yesterday were the housekeeper and Mr. Washington Nathan.

—The New York Club is said to be making up a purse for the purchase of the yacht America from the Government, believing that, properly handled, she can beat any yacht that floats.

—President Grant passed through Indianapolis yesterday, on his way to St. Louis. He met with a warm reception from a crowd which had assembled at the depot in expectation of his arrival.

—In May last a Bohemian family named Brabanty was murdered by the Indians. There is now reason to believe the deed was committed by a band of Sioux, and several Indians from the Cross Creek Agency have been started on the track of the murderers.

## THE WAR.

### LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

PEDER DANGER TO FRANCE—A MINISTERIAL CRISIS—RESIGNATION OF OLLIVIER AND THE ENTIRE MINISTRY—THE EMPEROR DESPERATE—PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

PARIS, Aug. 9—Evening.—The session of the Corps Legislatif opened at 2 P. M., M. Schneider presiding. As soon as the formalities of the opening were over, M. Ollivier addressed the house as follows:—

"Messieurs:—The Emperor, in his proclamation, told you if circumstances should prove unfavorable that the Empress would call you to her, and we have waited until the situation was compromised before calling you." (Interruptions.)

M. Favre exclaimed, "This is too audacious."

M. Ollivier continued:—"We will call you at the first sign of trouble. Some of our troops have met with reverses, but the greater portion remain unvanquished. Our citadels, our natural defenses, and our munitions are great. We ask you to aid us in organizing the National Guard."

Deputy Piere—All sacrifices without you.

M. Ollivier responded:—"We are all prepared. We can arm 450,000 men. Paris and the departments which are threatened are in a state of siege. Prussia hopes to add to her own advantages by our internal troubles, but her expectations will not be realized. We shall defend ourselves. Order is safety.

"Now, Messieurs, one word. It were unpatriotic at such a time to dwell upon personalities. Accuse us; doubt us. We shall not answer, except to defend the measures we intend to propose. If the Chamber is not with us (ironical laughter and interruption), it is wanting in the performance of its first duty.

"Let us lose no time in the discussion. This I beg, as perhaps this is the last time I shall mount this tribune, make no more speeches. Send us away if you deem it best." (Cheers from the Left of "Yes! yes!")

Deputy Dumoulin interrupted, proposing that the presidency of the Council of Ministers be conferred on General Trochu.

M. Favre demanded that the Chambers should at once assume the direction of public affairs.

M. Paul de Cassagnac said that if he was a minister he would send before a council of war men sustaining such a proposition.

A scene of great violence here ensued between the members, M. Picard asking that the Chambers pronounce a vote of censure against the ministers, the members of the Left continually demanding calls to order.

M. Cassagnac, temporarily presiding, refused to accede to these demands, saying that violence on one part would only produce violence on the other.

Finally, M. Ollivier, after a great effort to make himself heard in the confusion, said:—"Some of my colleagues ask me if I would have them shot."

The Duke de Gramont exclaimed, "They all ought to be."

At this expression, Deputy Estanceln rushed toward the Duke de Gramont, shaking his fist in his face.

Deputy Ferry also left his seat and threatened the Duke, and the members of the Right rushed from their seats and interposed to restore order.

The President put on his hat, and in the midst of the confusion the session was temporary suspended.

M. Favre, on the resumption of the session, demanded the immediate consideration of his proposal, but it was refused by a vote of 190 to 35.

M. Duvernois then proposed the order of the day, declaring the chamber desirous of insuring energy in the national defense. Passed to the order of the day.

M. Ollivier refused to accept the order of the day, and rested the fate of the ministry on its passage. The order was adopted, and at the request of M. Ollivier a recess was taken that he might withdraw and consult with his colleagues.

He returned in a short time, and mounting the tribune said:—"In the presence of the vote of the Chamber, the Ministry has given its collective resignation to the Empress Regent, who has accepted it. I am instructed to declare that General Palikao has been charged with the duty of forming a new Ministry. (Applause.)

"As for us, we shall continue to do whatever our country demands of us, and from the present moment our successors, whatever misfortunes they may encounter, will have our support." After this declaration the Chambers separated in great agitation.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The King of Prussia, on passing through Neustadt yesterday, received a great ovation. The streets and roads were filled with people, who waved flags, covered the King with flowers, and cheered wildly. Bismarck, Roon, and others addressed the people and thanked them for the King.

The losses of the French in the battle of Woerth on Saturday were 5000 dead, wounded, and missing, and 6000 prisoners. Total 11,000. MacMahon's baggage, many cannon, and two long railway trains, with stores and munitions, are captured. The Prussian cavalry in their pursuit bagged thousands of stragglers who had thrown away their arms. The total Prussian loss was 3500 dead, wounded, and missing.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—A correspondent of *Le Temps* thus describes the interview between the French Minister and Antonelli on July 27, the former having read the Duke de Gramont's despatch directing the evacuation of the Roman State by the French troops. Antonelli said, impetuously, "I will mention it to the Holy Father."

The Minister—"Then I may expect an answer in the evening?"

Antonelli—"I shall receive you with pleasure."

In the evening the Minister called on the Cardinal, and the following brief colloquy took place:—

Minister de Benneville—"What does his Holiness say?"

Antonelli—"He says 'God will provide for me. May I never see French troops again.'"

De Benneville—"Is that all?"

Antonelli—"All."

PARIS, Aug. 9.—All correspondents of foreign newspapers have received orders to go from Metz to Nancy. A despatch from General Frossard, who is between Metz and Nancy, published in the *Patrie*, says the Emperor has been solicited to return to Paris by the home generals, and replied:—"I will only return dead or victorious."

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 5:05 | MOON RISES | ... |
| SUN SETS | 7:05 | HIGH WATER | 0:44 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Cork | Liverpool | New York | July 25 |
| Tarifa | Liverpool | New York v B. | July 26 |
| Palmyra | Liverpool | New York | July 26 |
| Sidon | Liverpool | New York | July 26 |
| The Queen | Liverpool | New York | July 27 |
| Britannia | Glasgow | New York | July 27 |
| C. of Merida | Vera Cruz | New York via H. | July 29 |
| St. Laurent | Brest | New York | July 30 |
| Europa | Glasgow | New York | July 30 |
| China | Liverpool | New York | July 30 |
| C. of Balto | Liverpool | New York via H. | July 30 |
| Paraguay | London | New York | July 30 |
| Winchester | Aspinwall | New York | July 31 |
| Arizona | Aspinwall | New York | Aug. 2 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 10 |
| Sidonian | New York | Glasgow | Aug. 10 |
| Russia | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 10 |
| Queen | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 13 |
| Columbia | New York | Glasgow | Aug. 13 |
| C. of Brooklyn | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 13 |
| England | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 13 |
| Virginia | New York | Havre | Aug. 13 |
| Idaho | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 17 |
| C. of Brussels | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 20 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool via H. | Aug. 23 |
| C. of Wash'ton | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 27 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magnolia | New York | Havana via Nas. | Aug. 11 |
| Salvor | Philadelphia | Charleston | Aug. 12 |
| Hercules | Philadelphia | New Orleans | Aug. 13 |
| Tonawanda | Philadelphia | Savannah | Aug. 13 |
| Geo. Wash'ton | New York | New Orleans | Aug. 13 |
| Pioneer | Philadelphia | Wilm'gton, N.C. | Aug. 17 |
| Yazoo | Philadelphia | New Orleans | Aug. 18 |
| J.W. Everman | Philadelphia | Charleston | Aug. 19 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, Lisbon, Jose de Bessa Guimares.
Schr C. Fossett, Harding, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr James N. Martin, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr Ella P. Crowell, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, Beverly, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—W. E. Temple and two sons, Mrs. S. D. Purvis, Mrs. Robt. E. Allen and two children, Richard Johnston, C. Romeash, C. L. De Lamotte, Mrs. C. Crawford, C. B. Madder, John McAllur, Robert Johnson, R. Biddle, W. Fredericks, W. G. Brown, H. Barrett.

Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft. 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Bark Warren White, Lamb, 8 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Brig Edith Cole, 8 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Harmon Curtis, Curtis, 15 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber and laths to W. A. Levering.

Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, 9 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Souder & Adams.

Schr Banyard, McGee, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Walter Snow, Wheeler, 6 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Penn Ice Co.

Schr Helen West, 5 days from Suffolk, Va., with shingles to Collins & Co.

Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Collins & Co.

Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, from Boston, with ice.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 9.—Three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 9.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—F. McWilliams, R. V. De Witt, Andrew Allison, General Keim, Bella McWilliams, Ticonic, M. Hennessy, and Charles G. Ash, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 10.—The Harvest Queen, with coal, for Port Penn, left yesterday.

Moonlight Rover, with coal, for Baltimore, and Estelle, with coal, for N. York, leave to-day. L. S. C.

*(By Telegraph.)*

LEWES, Del., Aug. 9—5 P. M.—A bark from above is anchored off the harbor.

Several schooners are beating down.

Wind S. S. W., blowing fresh. Thermometer, 89.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Turley, from Liverpool 13th ult. for Philadelphia, was spoken on the 20th, lat. 51 15, long. 11 40.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Honston, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 26th ult.

Ship Abyssinian, Christian, for Philadelphia, ent'd out at Liverpool 26th ult.

Ship Gladstone, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 23d ult.

Ship John Patton, Hill, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle 21st ult.

Br. steamer Calabria, McMickan, from New York 28th ult., at Queenstown 7 P. M. 6th inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.

Br. steamer Tripoli, Brown, from Liverpool 26th via Queenstown 27th ult., at Boston 8th inst. with 43 cabin and 458 steerage passengers.

Steamer Rapidan, Whitehurst, from Havana 3d inst., at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Dublin, Eynon, sailed from Liverpool 26th ult. for New York.

Steamer Virginia, Kennedy, at Key West 6th inst. from New York, and proceeded for Galveston.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, from Wilmington, N. C., via Boston, at Salem 8th inst., and sailed 7th for Wilmington, N. C.

Steamer Mariposa, Kemble, from New York, at New Orleans 8th inst.

Steamer Sherman, Crowel, sailed from New Orleans 7th inst. for New York.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, sailed from New Orleans 6th inst. for New York.

Steamer Crescent City, Norton, at New Orleans 7th inst. from New York.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, arrived at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 8th instant.

Nor. bark Hanna, Erickson, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Baltimore 8th inst.

Nor. bark Gea, Pedersen, hence for Riga, was off Isle of Wight 24th ult.

Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 20th ult.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, McLean, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rotterdam 23d ult.

Bark Soridderen, Pedersen, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Liverpool 24th ult.

Bark Waldo, Pressey, from London for Philadelphia, off the Deadman 24th ult.

Bark Minnie Campbell, Hankinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenock 27th ult.

Bark Lucy and Paul, Scheel, for Philadelphia, cl'd at London 26th ult.

Bark Lorena, Patterson, hence for Lubec, at Falmouth 27th ult.

Bark Cecelia, Bistrup, hence, at Cardiff 28th ult.

Bark Bloomer, Colberg, hence, at Genoa 24th ult.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, Coffrll, hence, at Arecibo 24th ult., via St. Johns, P. R., for Baltimore.

Brig Covadonga, Vives, hence, at Gibraltar 18th ultimo.

Schr John P. Spedden, from Norfolk for Philadelphia, with railroad ties, sprung aleak off Newport News, and was run on the beach. Assistance has been sent to her.

Schrs Governor Burton, Ludlam, and J. W. Vaneman, Ruckat, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 6th inst. for Boston.

Schr E. C. Elmer, Carson, from Mobile for Philadelphia, was spoken 1st inst., lat. 27 30, long. 79 40.

Schr Hannah M. Little, Crawford, hence, at Gloucester 5th inst.

Schr Arthur Rowe, hence, at Richmond 8th inst.

Schr Access, Collier, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 8th inst.

Schr Harriet Fuller, Willard, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Portland 6th inst.

Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Boston 6th instant.

Schrs S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman; Thos. Clyde, Cain; and R. & S. Corson, Corson, hence, at Boston 7th instant.

Schrs Fred. Pendleton, and S. A. Reed, Reed, hence, at Salem 5th inst.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst., with 200,000 shingles.

Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, hence, at Providence 6th inst.

Schr Ann S. Brown, Crowell, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Providence 6th inst.

Schr Frances E. Halleck, Halleck, hence, at Providence 7th inst.

Schrs Wave, Hubbard, and Gust, Shropshire, hence, at Providence 7th inst.

Schr Aid, Smith, hence, at Fall River 4th inst.

Schr Young Teaser, Slocum, hence, at New Bedford 6th inst.

Schr G. R. Murney, hence, at New Haven 7th inst.


PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street. 3 23

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S

Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

H. F. HOVER,

5 24 tuf6m No. 230 South SECOND Street, Philada

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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EASTON & McMAHON,

*SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTE

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DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 8 6 s 13t

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

11 2

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THE SON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, KE MELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.

OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.

6 27 mwf 6m


GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VES

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, August 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer

GALENA,

of 514 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examinep at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the navy yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 8 4thstu†

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, August 16, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Large and valuable Brewery Building and Lager Beer Vaults, N. W. corner of Thirty-first and Master streets, 100 feet by 200 feet, two fronts. The improvements are a stone building, about 50 by 100 feet, formerly occupied as a brewery (by Christian Rentschler). There is ample ground for additional vaults. Terms—One-third cash. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Dwelling and stable, northeast corner of Thirty-first and Master streets. All those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the northeast corner of Thirty-first and Master streets; containing in front on Thirty-first street 100 feet, and in depth along Master street 180 feet. The improvements are a three-story brick dwelling and large brick stable. Terms—One-third cash. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 8 26 13 3t 4Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.


THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 106 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 64 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

USE CHAMBERS' STAR INK.

EVANS, STODDART & CO., 740 SANSOM Street.

7 9 fmw1m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties | | $216,000·00 |
| 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | | 107,750·00 |
| 50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | | 50,000·00 |
| 100,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | | 113,250·00 |
| 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | | 200,925·00 |
| 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | | 92,000·00 |
| 50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | | 450·00 |
| 85,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | | 83,625·00 |
| 20,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | | 20,000·00 |
| 50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | | 15,000·00 |
| 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | | 4,270·00 |
| 13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | | 14,000·00 |
| 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | | 3,900·00 |
| 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | | 7,500·00 |
| $46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | | 246,900·00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. | Market value, | $1,255,270·0 |
| | Cost, $1,215,622·27. | |
| Real Estate | | 36,000·00 |
| Bills Receivable for Insurances made | | $23,700·75 |
| Balances due at Agencies:— | | |
| Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | | 65,097·93 |
| Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4700. Estimated value | | 3,740·20 |
| Cash in Bank | $165,318·68 | |
| Cash in Drawer | 972·26 | |
| | | 169,291·14 |
| | | $1,882,100·04 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John G. Davis, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Edward Darlington, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade. |
| Henry Sloan, | Jacob Riegel, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Spencer McIlvain, |
| Hugh Craig, | H. Frank Robinson, |
| John D. Taylor, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| George W. Bernadon | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg |
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Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70 $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

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| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales, | Gustavus S. Benson. |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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| Daniel Smith, Jr., | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| John Devereux, | Daniel Haddock, Jr., |
| | Franklin A. Comly. |

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

AMUSEMENTS.

SCOTTISH GAMES. OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS.

AT OAKDALE PARK,

Germantown Railroad and Broad street,

On MONDAY, August 15, 1870.

Two Prizes for each game, and Special Prize for DONALD DINNIE, the great champion Athlete, who will compete in the games.

Music by McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band, Ristine's Orchestra and Pipers of the Club.

SPLENDID DANCING ACCOMMODATIONS.

Grounds can be reached by Germantown steam cars, Fourth and Eighth sts. passenger cars.

Admission, Adults, 50c.; Children, 25c. 8 10 4t

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,581 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,991,837·43 |
| Interest from Investments, '69. | 114,696·74 |
| | $2,106,534·19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,386·84 |

Statement of the Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $769,466 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,122,846 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 85,758 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,620 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 32,668 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 221,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,957 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,188 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia | 20,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | Francis R. Cope, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Charles Taylor, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| Ambrose White, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| William Welsh, | Louis C. Madeira, |
| S. Morris Wain, | Charles W. Cushman, |
| John Bloce, | Clement A. Griscom, |
| George L. Harrison, | William Brockie. |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVER, Assistant Secretary. 8 6

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

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EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.

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REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,

5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

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| | Charles H. Stokes. |

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. H. HAMILTON, |

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1870.


☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

## *THE PERILS OF THE EMPIRE.*

THE internal commotions in France prove that the Emperor's declaration of war against Prussia was a double blunder, disastrous as a national movement and to the last degree dangerous as a dynastic experiment. The sturdy Germans are still pressing steadily onward, and while they flaunt in his face trophies of victories such as France never before yielded up except in an hour of dire necessity, they throng round the stronghold at Metz, menace Strasburg, and prepare to overrun Alsace and Lorraine. Bismark is reported to have said that if the German armies were victorious they would not insist upon the abdication of Napoleon, because it was their duty to confine their attention to German objects and not to French ones. Now there is no object dearer to the German heart than German unity, and no fruit of victory would be more grateful to the national sentiment evoked by the Prussians than the reconquest of the provinces wrested from Germany long ago by a Bourbon monarch. It would be, too, a fitting conclusion to the long course of Napoleonic attempts to add German territory to France, if the present Emperor should not only fail in rectifying the frontier on the northwest by an extension of French dominion to the Rhine, but also be forced to surrender the accessions of his predecessors. Such a sequel would make Napoleon the laughing-stock of Europe; and we do not wonder at his reported determination, under the pressure of this danger, to seek death or victory rather than return disgraced to Paris. As matters are now progressing, the Germans will soon be in a position to insist that the provinces they covet shall be given up as indemnity for the past and security for the future. Some enthusiastic Prussians think they will also demand, if they continue to be victorious, a portion of the fleet sent to destroy their seaport towns and ravage their coast, which is now anchored at Copenhagen; but one or the other of these exactions, if not both, will certainly be made unless the tide of battle is speedily changed.

Of all the nations in the world France is the least likely to bear with equanimity such mortifications. A display of her temper was made in the French Chambers yesterday when the Ministry which lately boasted a triumphant majority was rebuked and forced to resign. But as the new system of constitutional government is a late invention, in which the people have no real confidence, and as it is well understood that the ejected ministers acted as the mere puppets of their imperial master, how long will the public demand for the expulsion of the real author of French woes be appeased by the sacrifice of a few of his subservient agents? Napoleon has enjoyed the sweets of personal government, and he must now face its perils. For the terrible mistakes which have been made, and the terrible dangers and disasters which threaten the nation, he mainly, if not solely, is responsible; and if the French character has not been wonderfully changed, they will hold him and his dynasty to a strict accountability.

The new Minister, General Palikao, is one of the veterans of France, who boasts of long and gallant service in her armies, but even if he possessed marvellous administrative talent, his utmost energies would be tasked in the rescue of the tottering dynasty which has done so much to injure France and to destroy itself. The man who wrote the bulletin about "Louis and I," the vain woman who talked to Frenchmen of putting herself in the forefront of danger, and their whole suite of servile supporters, have exhausted, by their audacious absurdities and tragical blunders, the patience of a proud and suffering people, and it is high time that they should give way for rulers endowed with better sense and better principles.

## *STORM SIGNALS.*

METEOROLOGY, as a science, may almost be said to be in its infancy, and scarcely an effort has yet been made to organize a regular observatory system upon such a scale as will be likely to yield practical results of any great importance. Covered as the country now is with a network of telegraph lines, facilities are afforded for the instant transmission of meteorologic intelligence between the most distant points, and it is possible to inaugurate observations and experiments that a few years ago would scarcely have been thought of. The movement now being made for the establishment of a regular storm signal corps under the direction of the War Department is a measure of practical utility that cannot fail to produce important results in the immediate future. The observations in various sections of the country, if properly recorded and compared, will lead to a far better understanding than we now have of the atmospheric laws, and will enable weather changes to be predicted with such an approximation to certainty that preparations for them can be made both upon the sea and land. Hitherto the weather prophets have either been crack-brained enthusiasts or charlatans, and, as is always the case, genuine scientific experiment and research are heralded by a good deal of humbug. It is obvious, however, that the atmospheric laws may be studied with as reasonable assurance of success as any of the other laws of nature, and the observations and conclusions of a well-organized corps under the direction of scientific men will command the confidence of the public and will undoubtedly be able to add vastly to our store of practical knowledge.

It is announced that by direction of the Secretary of War the chief signal officer of the army will enlist a number of suitable persons, to be appointed non-commissioned officers in the army, who will be employed in the duty of observing and reporting storms by telegraph upon the northern lakes and the seaboard. As an inducement for young men to engage in this service, it is represented that the duties will be easy and pleasant, and that fine opportunities will be afforded to persons of good education to perfect themselves in various branches of knowledge or to study professions. If it is desired to bring this signal corps to the highest state of efficiency, we doubt whether the War Department is going exactly the right way about it. The position of a non-commissioned officer in the army is not an eminently desirable one for a man of education and culture, and unless really competent men are employed there is scarcely any use in undertaking the work at all. The pay of non-commissioned officers in the army is very small, and in comparison with the regular commissioned officers they have no social position whatever. Except the opportunity for study, which is prominently held out as a temptation, there appears to be really little inducement for well-educated persons to enlist in this signal corps, except temporarily. To make the proposed system of observations of real and permanent value, there should be an effort to obtain a body of well-trained scientific men who will take sufficient interest in the work to devote themselves to it permanently. Properly educated young men can be had in abundance if reasonable inducements are held out, and if they can feel sure of retaining positions worth having during life or good behavior. Permanence is really the greatest consideration in a case of this kind, and many persons would take a position at a very moderate salary if assured that it could be retained as long as desired, who would refuse to enlist for a term of years. It is worthy of consideration whether some such system as that which has worked so well in the coast-survey service might not be adopted in this instance; but whatever measures may be taken to get a series of storm-signal stations into operation, the idea is really one of great value and importance, and the officers who are endeavoring to put it into practice are entitled to the heartiest praise and encouragement.

## *STATE POLITICS.*

As we predicted in these columns some weeks ago, the Democracy of Cumberland county have discarded Hon. Richard J. Haldeman by a decisive vote, and thus limited his public career to one term in Congress. He was nominated two years ago, after a desperate contest, over Hon. John B. Bratton, and, according to party usage, would have been renominated without a serious struggle; but he became the near relation of Senator Cameron by marriage, and the staggering load of Cameron's friendship utterly crushed him out. In a large poll Haldeman is third on the list, and received hardly one-fourth of the Democratic votes cast, Mr. Bratton leading him largely, and carrying off the nomination.

Mr. Cameron has one other son-in-law who was ambitious for Congressional honors. The good people of Chester county were willing enough to promote McVeagh, but they were obstinately unwilling to transfer the political control of their district to Mr. Cameron, and McVeagh was defeated four to one. Being unable to get honors at home, President Grant made him Minister to Turkey, at Cameron's solicitation. Then the other son-in-law was in Congress, but his new political relations made the Democracy discard him, and now another wounded lamb of the Cameron flock must be provided for. We admonished the President long ago not to part with all his second-class missions, as one would be needed for Mr. Haldeman as soon as his constituents could express themselves; and the time has now come. The brilliant young member from Cumberland has been cut off in the very flower of his youth because his obstinate constituents do not believe in selling out their interests to Mr. Cameron, and he is compelled to retire when the flush of victory had scarcely paled on his brow. He must have an appointment, and as foreign an appointment as possible, so that he can have no inquisitive and distrustful people to look into his pedigree and family connections. True, he is a sort of a Democrat, but he will soon learn the Cameronian policy of accepting office from any party, and yielding support to those who pay best. We trust that the President will not delay the appointment long. It must be done, of course. Cameron may be indifferent about it, but Senator Scott will probably especially demand it, and since it cannot be avoided, "'twere well it were done quickly!" From the vote of Cumberland county, we feel fully warranted in saying that Mr. Haldeman would go abroad with the joyful approval of his immediate countrymen.

## *THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE POPE.*

THE poor old Pope, having been deserted by Napoleon, has fallen back on God for protection, and he has uttered the wish that he may never see French troops again. The Emperor has quite as much as he can well attend to just at present to protect himself, and he sadly needs all the troops he can obtain to defend himself against those terrible Prussians who have persisted in imagining that this was a real war, and not a sort of dress parade for the personal glorification of "Louis and I." The choice of protection which his Holiness has been compelled to make ought to be a fortunate one for himself, for it would certainly be a more edifying sight for the Christian world to behold the head of the Church sustained by the arm of the Lord rather than by French bayonets. That the Pope, however, is not altogether resigned to circumstances, and that he is not a little frightened at the situation; is evident from his piteous appeal a few days ago to the Empress to allow him just one ship to keep in awe the Garibaldians who are watching for the moment when they can spring upon Rome and annihilate the last remnant of the temporal power of the papacy. It is impossible not to pity the position of the infirm old man who but a few weeks ago had the pleasure of declaring himself the infallible representative of God upon earth, and who, almost before he had time to announce the dogma from the Chair of St. Peter, finds it necessary to think about packing up a change of linen and seeking personal security somewhere else than in the Eternal City. A wiser man than Pius IX has said "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall," and the truth of the saying is now being very plainly exemplified both in the case of the Pope and that "eldest son of the Church," whose soldiers alone rendered it possible for such an insult to the intelligence of the age as the dogma of infallibility to be promulgated in silly ostentation by the last and feeblest of the successors of St. Peter.

IT IS curious how circumstances alter cases. A few days ago the excitement in England was chiefly about the designs of France upon Belgium, and although the Emperor made haste to deny that he had any intentions of absorbing the little kingdom which England has taken under her protection, it scarcely needs a demonstration to prove that Belgium was one of the chief prizes which it was hoped the defeat of Prussia would enable France to seize. If the non-intervention of England could be secured until after the Prussians were thoroughly thrashed, the occupation of Belgium could be made in defiance of England. As matters have turned out, however, the Prussians have not waited for the French to thrash them, but they have met the enemy more than half way and inflicted the most damaging defeat that French arms have sustained since Waterloo. In the midst of the demoralization and panic caused by this unexpected disaster, the French find cause for congratulation that the neutrality of Belgium erects a formidable barrier against the advance of the Prussians. The official journal considers it as a favorable sign that, in addition to the good understanding between France and Russia, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the northern frontier of the empire is secured by England insisting that the neutrality of Belgium shall be respected. If the fortunes of war had been different, the French Emperor, flushed with victory, would very probably have considered the position of England as hostile to him, but in the midst of defeat consolation is found in the fact that British intervention has proved a blessing in disguise.

## THE YELLOW FEVER.

**A Letter from an Experienced Physician—The Contagion at the Lazaretto—The Necessity for Nurses at that Point—Severe Strictures Upon the Board of Health.**

We publish below the letter of an experienced physician, a resident of Chester, with reference to the deaths from yellow fever at the Lazaretto, consequent upon the arrival of the vessel Home from Kingston, Jamaica. While we ask for it a careful perusal, it is necessary to state that there is no occasion for any alarm among our citizens, as the presence of the contagion at the Lazaretto at this season is no unusual circumstance. For years back there have been more or less deaths from the fever at this time of the year. In 1869 there were six cases taken from one vessel, all of which proved fatal. The health authorities say they have taken the matter in hand, and believe that they have adopted all the proper precautionary measures in order to prevent the epidemic spreading. The facts contained in the accompanying communication show how important it is for the Board of Health to keep the people posted in all their movements with reference to the visitation of this frightful epidemic:—

*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.*

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 10, 1870.

Dear Sir:—I wish to make to the public, through the columns of your paper, a statement respecting the yellow fever now existing at the Lazaretto.

Mr. Jacob Pepper, a resident of Tinicum, living just outside the bounds of the Lazaretto, being sick, and the yellow fever having been brought to quarantine by a vessel from the West Indies, still lying in the river opposite his residence, his friends requested me to see him professionally, knowing that I had practised several years in Louisiana, where that disease was of frequent occurrence.

I saw Mr. Pepper last Sunday morning half an hour before he died, and unhesitatingly pronounced his case one of yellow fever. In the same family his wife's sister was then, and still is, sick of the same disease. I visited the Lazaretto twice a day since and have seen Dr. Thompson, the Lazaretto physician, and his wife and daughter, all of whom are dangerously sick of yellow fever. On Monday I found Mr. Robert Gartside, the Quarantine Master, in the first stage of yellow fever.

Dr. Thompson's family has no nurse except a lady friend who volunteered her assistance before she knew it was yellow fever. His brother, who is also a physician, has medical charge of the family. Mr. Gartside has no nurse except his wife and daughter, both of whom are, by their relations to the patient, and by their anxiety and alarm, unfitted to perform the highly important duties of nurse in yellow fever. The Board of Health has not furnished any nurse for these officials, who have been stricken down in the performance of their duty, nor have they even been supplied with ice in sufficient quantity and the many other things necessary in such cases. Believing that the importance of these facts in their relation to the health and safety of the citizens of Philadelphia were not duly appreciated by those who are elected to the guardianship of the city's health, and fully understanding the importance of proper nursing, under medical direction, in the first few days of this dangerous disease, I felt impelled to visit the Board of Health, and did so at its meeting on Tuesday of this week, accompanied by Mr Amos Gartside, a brother of the Quarantine Master

I sought an interview with the Board, but failed to obtain it. One of the members came out from the meeting and said that the Board was controlled by a few physicians, who did not like to be dictated to by an outsider. After the meeting I had some conversation with Drs. La Roche and Ward, who I believe are members of the Board of Health, in presence of several other members. Dr. La Roche was imposing in his manners, and asked a few questions that were not intended to elicit information. Dr. Ward informed me that they were the conservators of the city's safety in this hour of danger, and that they were competent to meet the exigency.

This would all have been very satisfactory if I had not met these gentlemen a few days before at the Lazaretto, where they both had to be convinced, by evidence I there pointed out to them of symptoms in the living and the appearance of the dead, before they would believe that the cases were yellow fever at all. I have no disposition to alarm the people of Philadelphia and of Chester by magnifying their danger, but a full knowledge of all the facts cannot be otherwise than useful. It will point to the means necessary to safety and will allay that alarm which is always felt when imagination takes the place of knowledge. There have been about twenty cases of yellow fever, thirteen of which have proved fatal, and not more than two or three of the remainder are out of danger. The mortality may safely be estimated at seventy-five per cent. In New Orleans thirteen per cent. is the largest I ever knew, and ten per cent. is about the average mortality there. This fearful state of affairs certainly demands prompt and decided action on the part of the Board of Health. The hesitating policy which has delayed action in the taking of proper measures to prevent the spreading of the disease into the country along the river shore will not keep it out of Philadelphia, where the same rate of mortality will destroy tens of thousands of lives.

Very respectfully, WM. B. ULRICH, M. D.

—A gentleman who appears to have suffered much from umbrella thieves has discovered a plan for protecting himself. He purchased an old-fashioned blue cotton umbrella some time since, broke two of the ribs, and cut off six inches from the handle. On a recent visit to a hotel he left his "apparatus," as he calls it, in the public hall, and was not in the least surprised to find it in the same place when leaving.

—Some of Rev. Mr. Cormitt's flock at Middletown, N. Y., having determined that they should be no longer compelled to listen to his teachings, broke open the church on Sunday last, and passed resolutions to that effect. A new clergyman has been called to fill Mr. Cormitt's pulpit, but the friends of the latter will not permit him to preach. Serious consequences are anticipated.

—Three young ladies of Wisconsin, in imitation of their sex in the East, started on a foot-race with a pig last week. The Beloit *Register*, in describing the event, excuses the success of the hog in the following manner:—"Owing to the equatorial heatness, the member of the swine persuasion came out a few feet ahead, and thereby managed to save his bacon."

—The ladies of Iowa are making wonderful strides towards the attainment of woman's rights. The last movement of importance we find recorded in the newspapers of that State is headed by a spirited Dubuque girl, who has commenced an action against her mother for oral slander. "Westward the star of empire takes its way."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*

☞ GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

THE FINEST IN TOWN.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

At a meeting held on WEDNESDAY, July 27, the following, among other proceedings, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative of the First Representative District be RECONVENED, and a Sub-Committee of three be selected from this City Executive Committee to effect the permanent organization thereof.

In accordance therewith the delegates elected to said Convention will meet at the southwest corner of SIXTH and DICKERSON Streets, on THURSDAY, August 11, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of placing a candidate in nomination.

By order Republican City Executive Committee,
Attest:— CHARLES W. RIDGWAY,
Vice-President, presiding.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH,
M. C. HONG, Secretaries. 7 29 fmw 6t

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET. [4 15tf4p

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, August 5, 1870.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.

8 5 8t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per Share, clear of United States and State taxes. Payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

8 1 10t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. GALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ T. W. BAILY, No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen. 7 13 1m

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 309 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
ABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
36 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

## HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

## POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD,

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

## CLOTHING.

UP!

UP!

UP!

UP!

Goes the mercury in the Thermometer?

DOWN!

DOWN!

DOWN!

DOWN!

Go the prices of the Superior
Stylish
Splendid
SUMMER SUITS
At the GREAT BROWN HALL of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Opportunities are now presented,
Such as you have never enjoyed
In any previous summer
For the purchase of Fine Suits.
Suits of Cheviot,
Suits of Linen Duck,
Suits of Cassimere,
Suits of Drap d'Ete,
Suits of all sorts.

Cheaper than for a long series of years,
Better than you can buy elsewhere,
Satisfactory in every respect.
Don't forget the celebrated

**Ten Dollar Scotch Caeviot Suits.**

Remember to buy your Summer Clothes at

ROCKHILL & WILSON

**GREAT BROWN HALL.**

**603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.**

**CHARLES STOKES & CO.,**

**No. 824 CHESNUT Street,**

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO,

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

## CARRIAGES.

**GARDNER & FLEMING,**

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

**No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,**

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp

**Phætons,**
**Jenny Linds,**
**Buggies, Etc.,**

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

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**NEW No. 1 MACKEREL,**

IN KITTS.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7½ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

## EDUCATIONAL.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

8 8

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m

## TO RENT.

RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS.—HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.

Address immediately, FINLEY,
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 CHESNUT Street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.

Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 209 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO LET—HANDSOME DOUBLE HOUSE, No. 3909 SPRUCE Street, West Philadelphia. Large lot, with fine shade and fruit trees.

Apply to WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,
8 9 5t No. 127 S. THIRD Street.

TO LET—FRONT OFFICE, SECOND Story, with two good Rooms, No. 35 S. FRONT Street. [8 8mwf3t*] BOND & OSTERLOH.

**SPECTACLES,**

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

**No. 924 CHESNUT Street,**

7 30 mwf3p PHILADELPHIA.

$25,000—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year.

Address, T. J. W.,
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

## EXCURSIONS.

**OLD BETHEL CAMP MEETING,**

BARNSBORO STATION,

**On West Jersey Railroad.**

Trains leave Philadelphia from FOOT OF MARKET Street, at 8:00 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 5:45 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CAMP 6:42 A. M., 8:12 A. M., 1:08 P. M., 4:38 P. M., and 10:05 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good during continuance of the camp, 70 cents each.

6 6 6t W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

**FOR CAPE MAY.**

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.

Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.

Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " " "
Children, $1·25, " " "

Horses, carriages, and freight, taken at reasonable rates.

The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.

GEO. H. HUDDELL,
C. TAGGART,
6 29 10tmwf2t No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

FIFTH GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND DOWN TO LONG BRANCH.

Landing at New York about one hour.

Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, THURSDAY, August 11, 1870, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets.....$2·50
Gentleman and Lady.....4·00

Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street; Charles Brintzinghoffer, No. 935 Market street; Enos C. Renner, No. 501 Girard avenue; J. C. Heim, No. 1215 North Tenth street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of Excursion. [8 6stuwf2t

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Returning, leaves Bristol at 11¼ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 20 tuwtf

## PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

**THE INVENTORS,**

AND

**Patentees' Bazaar and Salesroom,**

**No. 529 CHESNUT St.**

Rights for the following Patent Machines and Inventions are offered at low figures:—

SHEPARDSON'S BALL CASTOR.—This is the best Furniture Castor extant. The exclusive right to manufacture for the United States will be sold for $2500.

RIGHTER'S BARREL HEAD.—A detachable head whereby the barrels and hoops are left intact. Can be removed and replaced in a few seconds. Invaluable to Shippers of Produce, Grain, etc.

BERKHEISER'S WINDOW JACK FOR PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.—When folded occupies very little space. It is a good thing, and will sell readily.

We have placed one of Harris' Rotary Two Horse Power Steam Engines in our Bazaar, by which we can show the working of any machine requiring power.

**BARBER & CO.,**

**No. 529 CHESNUT Street,**

8 10 wfm3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

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**COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.**

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,

For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each

THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·50 EACH.

DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.

**JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,**

Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,

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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

## FINANCIAL.

**DREXEL & CO.,**

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

**American and Foreign**

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ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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## HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rps

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, 1870.

**A Yachting Fragment.**

Your yachting reporter, who loves his business and has served long in it, is very refreshing. It is almost as good as going a-yachting to listen to him. I might mention at least one who, as a representative of his profession, is unequalled in the gift of gab. His conversation is a monologue. He is quite as good—and unendurable after the first quarter of an hour—as Coleridge, prince of talkers, must have been. I admit that I said he was refreshing, but that is upon condition that you do not yield yourself up to him for more than a quarter of an hour at a time. If you yield yourself for a greater length of time than that you become demoralized into a victim, and there is no health in you. Previous to the race it was my luck to be conversationally crucified by one of the most accomplished yacht reporters in the profession. For the first quarter of an hour the sensation was new and pleasant. After that time it began to resemble the process of impalement. I moved my body, worked my features, and tried to relieve myself with an intellectual, moral, and physical wriggle. It was all of no use. The yacht reporter had found a hearer who knew no more about yachts than an oyster does of the tree he is figuratively said to climb, and was determined not to let him off until he had made of him a wiser man. It was quite unnecessary for me to say a word—*that* was a blessing—for all your first-class yacht reporter asks is that you will give your tongue rest and pay attention, or seem to pay attention, while he works his. I came from that interview bearing with me an indefinite impression that the chief end of man was to go yachting around the globe and have the results perpetually printed in the morning papers. This impression was not altogether unconfirmed by the general contemplation of humanity in New York during the whole of yesterday. Perhaps it is good for the health of society that these sensational breezes should sweep over it once in a while. Between the yacht race, and the murder of Mr. Nathan, and the war news from Europe, and the latest arrest of Lydia Thompson in Chicago, the moral health of the public is abundantly taken care of.

**The Nathan Murder and the New York Reporters.**

Seldom in New York has there been committed a murder of which the investigation, by detectives and reporters, has been so extremely bungling and dissatisfactory. Eleven days have now elapsed since Mr. Nathan was murdered, and unless the vague rumor, which is at the present moment spreading through the city, and which declares the murderer to be discovered, be correct, no perceptible progress has been made toward the clearing up of the mystery. The failure to identify the criminal affords a pleasant prospect to timid and nervous residents, does it not? The house occupied by the Nathans is more conspicuous than most houses that are quite as palace-like in construction. It is one of the places that would be least likely to be pointed out as dangerous. Its public and well-protected locality is one of its chief protections. The many lights from the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the gas lights from the Fifth Avenue Hotel side of the street shine full upon it. Very near to it foot passengers and car and stage passengers continue to travel until a late hour in the night. If a man could hope to live safe anywhere it would be in precisely such a house and such a locality as the Nathan mansion, near the intersection of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue. And yet the genial, generous, and noble-hearted owner of that residence is stricken down in it by unknown hands, and his gray head, during "the dead waste and middle of the night," beaten into a mesh of blood, bones, and pulp. This rather detracts from the feeling of security one ought to enjoy in one's own house.

In such cases as that of Mr. Nathan it is very hard to repress a feeling of disgust at what appears to be the imbecility of the police. Whether this feeling be fair or not, I do not pretend to be able to say, but I know that it has been encouraged by the highly wrought and conflicting accounts prepared by the reporters. I wish to do those hard-working men entire justice. They do work very hard, and they are entitled to credit for bringing to light a vast number of facts which it is of material importance for the public to be made acquainted with, and which, but for them, would never come to public knowledge. But at the same time sensation is bread and meat to them, and they possess a wonderful genius for leavening a large lump of fancy with an infinitely small quantity of truth. Having been amongst them I know what they are—how self-sacrificing, how patient, how persevering, how unremitting in their toil. But they also understand stage effect, and I know how wilfully they pervert their imaginations when the question of stage effect comes in. Beau Brummell, after spoiling a dozen neckhandkerchiefs, could smile complacently upon elaborating a smooth bow from the thirteenth. "At last!" his valet would exclaim, gathering up the remains, "we have achieved a success." It is so with the New York police reporter. He would gladly spoil a dozen reports daily for the sake of daily "making a sensation with the thirteenth."

**Left in Pawn.**

French fathers sometimes do strange things. A little while ago one of them called upon the Baron von Schleicher, interpreter to the Second District Police Court, and requested an immediate interview upon a matter of importance. The interview was granted, and the Frenchman, whose name is Manierre, told a very singular story. He said that four months ago he borrowed twenty-five dollars from one M. le Brun, and left as security therefor his little daughter, six years of age. With the twenty-five dollars thus obtained he went to Poughkeepsie and procured work there. He lately returned to this city, and, calling upon Mrs. le Brun, asked for his child, expecting of course that it would immediately be delivered up to him. To his astonishment Mrs. le Brun informed him that she had no intention of delivering up the child, as she had become attached to it. I have heard of pawnbrokers who refused to part with pledges that were left with them, but never under such circumstances as these. I have heard of a distinguished actor placing himself in pawn in order to procure the wherewithal to purchase whisky, but the story which mentioned this pleasing little incident did not relate that he found any difficulty in getting himself out of pawn again upon returning the amount of money borrowed. Mr. Manierre's case is an exceptional one, and when knowledge of what legal disposition was made of it comes to my ears, I will endeavor to impart that knowledge to you.

ALI BABA.

—Washington enjoys the notoriety of a Mutual Admiration Society, composed of the oldest inhabitants of that city.

## CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
All kinds of Summer Clothing better in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other Stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

A CARD.

A CAPE MAY PARTY LEFT IN THE LURCH.—A party of gentlemen consisting of Postmaster Tomlison, Captain J. A. Parvin, John Gonley, Robert Lafferty (brothers), sugar refiners of Gloucester, and fifteen others, chartered a vessel from Capt. Peter Paynter, which boat sailed down the broad bosom of the Delaware under the command of Mr. Michael English. The happy company arrived in due time at the Capes, where they went ashore, some hoping to meet their families. In this they were not disappointed, but judge of their disappointment when, on returning to their craft to change their clothing to appear in proper costume in the hotel drawing-room, the *gallant* Captain English and his "mysterious low black schooner" had disappeared. *Moral*:—When a party next visits the Capes, let them have a "boat of their own," but put no trust in *gallant* Mike English's "low black schooner."

LABOR.—Labor is capital. Bestow good health upon a man, so that he can labor every six out of seven days, and no matter how poor he may have been at the commencement of life's great race, he will be certain to accumulate a fortune, provided he takes care of his earnings. PLANTATION BITTERS is certain to make the weak ones strong, and to preserve the health of the healthy. From four to six hours is considered the ordinary limit for brain work. At the expiration of this time the phosphorus is carried off, and the man becomes irritable and nervous. If he is poor, and continues on at his task, as most of poor doctors, lawyers, and editors do, he will be certain to shorten his days and fill an untimely grave, as did Sir Walter Scott, unless he uses Plantation Bitters, which speedily restores his vital energy, repairs his indigestion, and corrects the sluggish circulation of his blood.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.—A general order for SOZODONT. In the TEETH OF ALL OPPOSITION it has become the supreme dentrifice of the age.

No impurity can infest the teeth cleaned daily with Sozodont. Quillay, the bark of the Chilian Soap Tree, an article which possesses cleansing properties superior to those of any other known substance, is one of the ingredients of this peerless compound. Sozodont is the only dentrifice in existence in which this salubrious botanical product is incorporated.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, has been newly fitted and furnished throughout. The reputation of the senior partner has been too well established by a long test of years to need further endorsement from us.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy about the house, mends everything.

### MARRIED.

CONWAY—MOONEY.—On Monday, August 1, 1870, at St. John's Church, by Rev. J. P. Riley, PHILIP CONWAY, Jr., to Miss AMELIA MOONEY, both of this city.

GERVAIS—RORER.—On the 9th of August, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 918 N. Seventeenth street, by the Rev. T. W. J. Wiley, Mr. FRANK H. GERVAIS, of Canada, to Miss MARIE RORER, of Philadelphia.

### DIED.

CANTON.—On the 8th instant, JOSEPH CANTON, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Mr. Patrick Canton, No. 827 Marriott street, below Christian street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

HAND.—This morning, EMILY B., wife of Jacob F. Hand, in the 54th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HILL.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 8th instant, MRS. SARAH, wife of Jonas Hill, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Star of Bethlehem, No. 20, I. O. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 152 West Norris street, below Second, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Mechanics' Cemetery.

SHAFFNER.—On the 10th instant, MARY E., wife of John Shaffner, Jr., in the 26th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

TIPPIN.—On the 8th instant, THOMAS, son of Ann and the late Archibald Tippin, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, John Maxwell, Spring Mill, Whitemarsh township. To proceed to Barren Hill Cemetery.


CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
11 m w5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & CATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

Rheumatism Specially Treated Thirty seven Years.

Chronic Rheumatism, $1000 paid.
Inflammatory Rheumatism, $2000 paid.
Neuralgia in the Head, $3000 paid.
Articular Rheumatism, $4000 paid.
Rheumatism in Kidneys, $5000 paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskilful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of this remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street; also Hon. Judge Lee, of Camden, with 17,000 others.

Dr. Fiter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured David G. Walton, M. D., Seventh street, below Race. He recommends the remedy highly.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the Rev. John Stockton, Camden, N. J.; a very severe case. Dr. Fitler's Office, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. C. Boyd, No. 1046 S. Fifth; also Mrs. Simmons, No. 337 Dillwyn street. Never failed.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. William B. Elliott, No. 804 N. Seventh. Endorses and recommends it. Prepared No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. Alderman Comly, Twenty-third ward, Frankford. It is the only specific ever discovered.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs Lentz, No. 136 S. Eighth street; also Mrs. Richardson, No. 1538 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured of Rheumatism the wife of Rev. Mr. Baggs, Falls of Schuylkill—a severe case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. J. Colton, No. 1109 N. Third. A chronic case; tried everything without benefit.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. E. Milton, M. D., a celebrated Baltimore physician, considered a hopeless case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Theodore Davisson, who resides No. 136 N. Eighth street; also Samuel Cohen, No. 240 N. Eighth.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the wife of Rev. Mr. Davis, Hightstown, N. J. A wonderful, unexpected cure.

DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY
is warranted, under solemn oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five cases in every hundred treated.

ANOTHER CURE BY WRITTEN GUARANTEE.
Mr. Shock, No. 1024 Columbia avenue, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy. No cure, no pay.

A NEW CURE AND A GREAT CURE.
William Weyland, No. 1433 Brinton street, Seventeenth ward, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A CURE.—FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.
James Hinas, Forty-first and Market streets, W. P., cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE.—GO AND CONSULT HER.
Mrs. E. C. Barton, corner Clinton and Henry streets, Camden, of Rheumatism, by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
John Weckerly, No. 1110 Buttonwood street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. No cure, no pay.

NEURALGIA.
A remarkable cure. S. Griffith, No. 700 Kessler street, a very severe chronic case, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

STUBBORN FACTS—RHEUMATISM CURES.
Griffin Snively, No. 229 George street, Sixteenth ward, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

RHEUMATISM.
GEORGE ELLIOTT cured, Frankford; considers it a wonderful remedy.

RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. BACON cured, No. 928 MARKET Street, Camden, by Dr. FITLER, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM.
Mr. SHOOK cured, No. 1024 COLUMBIA Avenue, by written guarantee.

RHEUMATISM.
S. C. ZIMMERMAN cured, No. 1748 MARSHALL, by Dr. FITLER'S Remedy.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy has the following advantages:—

First—It is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Second—It is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians.

Third—He has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing our infallible remedy.

Fourth—A limited stated quantity is warranted in every case, and if it fails to cure the money is refunded.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other disease prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like Dr. Fitler's wonderful Rheumatic Remedy is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues ws

FINANCIAL.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,
At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.

Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected
IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,
Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,
Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars.

For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,
COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.
8 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK. 8 8 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
At 75, Interest Regularly Paid.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$60,000 SOUTH MOUNTAIN
IRON AND RAILROAD CO.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
At 75 and Accrued Interest,

SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD,

Finished and doing good business, and about 23,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumber land Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
7 27 tf Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 6 PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, George L. Tyler, Henry C. Gibson, J. Gillingham Fell, Henry Pratt McKean. 5 13 mwf


# FOURTH EDITION

## LATEST WAR NEWS.

## The Crisis in France.

## PARIS IN REVOLUTION!

## The People and the Troops.

## French Losses Inestimable.

## The Grand Prussian Advance.

## Fresh French Disasters.

*FROM EUROPE.*

**The Emperor's Incapacity.**

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The result of Saturday's fighting is generally attributed to the Emperor's military incapacity.

**The Prussian Advance**

is obstructed by villages filled with French wounded.

**The French Losses**

exceed all estimates. The Prussians took multitudes of prisoners.

**Edmond About**

is reported missing for two days past.

**General Chargarnier's**

interview with the Emperor is said to have been very satisfactory.

**King William**

is at Kaiserlander. Both armies were quiet yesterday.

**French Concentration.**

The French are concentrated around Metz.

**Duc d'Aumale**

has offered his services to the Emperor.

**The Prince Imperial.**

There is a rumor here that the Prince Imperial will be at the French embassy in London to-day. Other reports assert that he has already arrived here.

**The Crisis in Paris.**

A special despatch to the London papers, dated Paris, midnight, gives the following account of the scene in and near the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Deputy Keratry demanded the deposition of the Emperor.

He was called to order by the Chair.

The Deputies then abandoned the hall and scattered to their committee rooms.

Outside a wild crowd was assembled and refused to disperse. Bodies of cavalry and lancers were stationed in all the surrounding streets. The court-yard of the Tuileries was thronged with soldiers around the hall of the Corps Legislatif.

The police repeatedly charged on the mob, but the latter reformed after each charge. *Bodies of the National Guard threw down their arms and fraternized with the populace.* Other detachments remained passive in the barracks.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers organized the troops and the mob was everywhere charged. The correspondent reports that as he was going to post his despatches he heard the sound of drums and bugles in every direction.

Inside the hall of the Corps Legislatif the scene was one of fear and bewilderment.

**The Belgian Neutrality**

guarantee treaty was signed here last night by Lord Granville and M. Bernstorff. Lavalette has authority from Paris to sign for France.

**Arrest of French Republicans.**

PARIS, Aug. 10.—*La Liberte* mentions a number of arrests by the government, including that of Gaillard Pere.

**M. Jerome David and the New Cabinet.**

It is stated that M. Jerome David will accept the portfolio of the Interior in the new Cabinet.

**The Steamer Ottawa.**

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 10.—The steamer Ottawa, from Quebec, touched here this morning and proceeded on her voyage.

**Further French Disasters.**

Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co. have received the following private despatch from New York:—

"A London telegram announces further French disasters. The French centre was pierced by Prince Charles near Metz.

"Jules Favre has proposed the Emperor's recall.

"Communication between Strasburg and Saverne is broken, and General MacMahon is entrenching at Saverne."

**Prussian Volunteer Navy.**

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Prussia is organizing a volunteer naval force.

**The French Rout.**

The French continue concentrating on the roads to Paris. All that region is in a state of siege.

**Completeness of the Defeat.**

It is said that after the battle of the 6th the French abandoned their works in the greatest confusion.

An ineffectual effort was made to check the Prussian advance at Niederbrun, which place was taken by the Bavarians.

The French continued to retreat towards Bitche, the Wurtemberg cavalry picking up scores of prisoners.

The line of retreat was covered with dead and wounded.

The Prussians entered Hagenau early on the 7th, and soon after occupied Forbach and Sarreguemines.

**The Paris Mobs.**

PARIS, Aug. 10.—After the session of the Corps Legislatif last evening, the Deputies were unable to pass the Pont Concorde because of great crowd collected on the Place de la Concorde.

Ollivier has lived at his private residence during the last three days, instead of occupying the official palace.

**The Princess Clotilde**

and her children have returned from Meudon to Paris.

*FROM WASHINGTON.*

**New Army Board.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The names of a new Army Board will be officially announced to-morrow. It will act upon the applications of officers to be retired under the recent act of Congress. About one hundred and fifty cases will be brought before the board.

*FROM CHINA.*

**The French Consulate Threatened.**

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A despatch from Hong-Kong says:—"On the 21st of July the French Consulate at Canton was attacked by a rabble, and the Consul compelled to seek protection under the British flag. Foreigners generally were threatened."

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

*FROM EUROPE.*

**Safety of French Newspaper Correspondents.**

PARIS, Aug. 10.—This morning all the correspondents of Paris journals for whose safety fears have been entertained arrived in this city from the frontier safe and sound, excepting M. Dekaton, of the *Gaulois*, who is still missing.

**Meeting of the Corps Legislatif.**

The Senate will reassemble to-day at 9 o'clock to vote on the propositions made yesterday in the Corps Legislatif. The Corps will discuss the projects for the safety of the State. Deputy Keratry proposes the calling out under arms and ready to take the field at a moment's notice of all unmarried men of the military classes of 1858, '59, '60, '61, '62, and '63.

**Editors Acquitted and Convicted.**

A despatch from Blois says the editors of the *Cloche* and *Marseillaise*, who were prosecuted on a charge of publishing false statements, have been acquitted. MM. Flourence, Fridon, and others, condemned for contumacy, have been sentenced to be banished from France.

Felix Pyat, condemned for offering a toast "la Balle," *double-entente* (ball or bullet), is sentenced to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of 6000 francs.

*FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Suicide.**

HARTFORD, Aug. 10.—Edward Maltbie, aged 19, committed suicide in Waterbury last night. For some weeks he has been depressed in spirits, in consequence of failing to pass an examination at West Point.

**Attempted Murder and Suicide.**

Paul Fox, who shot his wife and another woman, and then himself, in this city last evening, is alive to-day, but is partly paralyzed, and will not long survive. His wife will probably recover.

**Shipping News.**

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool.

*FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Nathan Inquest.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—At the Nathan inquest to-day the evidence related to the identification of the "dog" with which the murder was committed. Leonard Boyle, ship-carpenter, said such instruments were used in small yards.

Morris Williams, builder of Nathan's house, said he saw a similar instrument about twelve months ago behind Nathan's stable door, but thinks it was larger than the one exhibited—would not swear it was not the same one.


WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT

CHOICEST
Spring Leaf Japanese Tea
AND
Fine Souchong Teas,
OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, FOR SALE AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

MAPLE LAWN.
Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg.
ESTATE OF GEORGE W. BENNERS, Deceased.
Containing 8 acres; large frontage. Part could be cut into building lots. Good improvements, convenient to station, schools, churches, and stores.
For sale on easy terms. Apply to
EDWIN H. FITLER,
EXECUTOR,
7 23 stuth18t* No. 23 North WATER Street.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF COUNTRY SEAT, MILLS, AND FARMS.

No. 1. A large Merchant Mill, with seven run of burrs, 150 horse-power; 70 acres of land, six Tenant Houses, and all other fixtures complete. Price, $35,000.

No. 2. A Grist and Saw-mill, 125 horse-power; 22 acres land, suitable for cotton, woollen, or paper manufacture; Dwelling House, and all the usual outbuildings. $12,000.

No. 3. A Farm of 275 acres, with beautiful Country Seat, Farm House three Tenant Houses, Barn, Milking Shed, Carriage-house, Henery, Ice-house, Grapery, and Gas-house, and all other fixtures suitable for a country residence and grazing or dairy farm. There is on this tract a Grist and Saw-mill, with a fall of 35 feet. Price, $200 per acre.

These properties adjoin, and are situated on the bank of the Brandywine at Chadd's Ford, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. This is classic ground, being the site of the Brandywine battle in 1777.

No. 3 is the handsomest Country Seat to be found in the beautiful section of country where it is located.

For particulars address
WALTER HIBBARD,
West Chester,
6 3 f13t* Chester county, Pa.

## AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

*From an Occasional Correspondent.*

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 4.—The colored folks of this city and State, on the 1st inst., joined in a grand celebration of this important day to their race. The emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies and the adoption of the fifteenth amendment were both fittingly commemorated, no fewer than 10,000 persons taking part in the ceremonies. Senator Revels graced the occasion with his presence, and Senator Pomeroy and Representative Clarke, together with a number of distinguished citizens, delivered patriotic and appropriate speeches to the immense gathering. The scene of their festivities was on Arsenal Hill, overlooking the Missouri river, and the day being cloudy, thus veiling the scorching rays of the sun, the occasion was fully enjoyed by all who were present.

The politicians are busy in this State now in bringing out their candidates for Congressmen. The friends of the Hon. Sidney Clarke are desirous of his re-election, and it is believed by a large number of Republicans that his chances are good. It is not claimed by any that his political record is unsullied, his part in the profuse grants to Kansas railroad companies savoring much more of thrift than of honesty. But he is shrewd in his line of policy, and having seen of late that public opinion has altogether turned against the continuance of this prodigal giving away of the public domain, he now stands firmly upon the rights of the settler, and declares he will favor no more benefactions to unscrupulous corporations, unless the grants are so hedged in with conditions that the industrious tiller of the soil shall be preserved from the vassalage in which they seek to place him. He is a man of industry and fair talent, and inasmuch as his nest is already pretty well feathered, perhaps on the whole it will be safe to retain him. The most prominent candidates in opposition to Clarke are Judge Lowe, of Lian county, and Hon. Jacob Stotler, of Emporia.

Your readers have probably heard of the murder of Lieutenant-Colonel Buel by Private Malone, at Fort Leavenworth. The Colonel, while walking towards his quarters in company with his wife, was shot in the breast from behind some brush, and died shortly after. An examination of the tragic occurrence developed the disgraceful fact that a number of his comrades were privy to the assassination, thus showing that Uncle Sam either has some very desperate characters in his military service, or else that the deceased officer was very unpopular with his command. The Leavenworth papers make no mention of Colonel Buel's practices with his men; but it is commonly reported that he was addicted to inflicting harsh and unusual modes of punishment, and that more than one man has threatened to shoot him. This Malone, I hear, for some infraction of discipline, had been secured in a box with his face and neck exposed, which were smeared over with molasses. He was then stood up in the sun all day, a helpless prey to the flies and the stifling heat. Malone swore he would shoot the officer who ordered this punishment, and the next evening he found an opportunity to gratify his revenge. In endeavoring to escape across the river he was fired upon by some men on the Missouri shore, and thus died the same death he has visited upon his Colonel.

Building is quite active in this city now, and several public works are being prosecuted with energy. A substantial wrought-iron bridge, resting upon pneumatic piers, is being built across the river and will be completed next summer. This is designed to give direct connection with the Eastern lines of travel, and will also form the western terminus of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad, now in process of construction. The levee is also being graded and carried out into the river bed, to form a site for a commodious union depot, which our increasing railroad travel really demands.

Our principal industry so far has been wholesale trade, the dealers west of here finding better facilities for making purchases than sending to St. Louis or Chicago for their goods. But to aid the fortunes of our growing city, an excellent coal mine has just been opened one mile north on the river bank, from which a bituminous gas coal is extracted. This will not only afford our citizens a cheap supply of fuel mined at their very doors, but will enable manufacturers to prosecute their branch of business with a fair return of profit. One large machine works we have had in operation for years, but with the additional facilities afforded by an inexhaustible supply of fuel and extended railroad communications, we may look to see other manufacturing enterprises started, and an industrial community growing up around us.

The Western country begins to want rain; corn and potatoes will otherwise suffer. Our small grains are all cut, and the yield has been abundant. F. L.

THE WATERING PLACE FASHIONS.—The feature of the season is the Polonaise, which is made in all sorts of materials to complete every variety of costume. I have mentioned this in preceding letters as likely to be exceedingly popular, and the event justifies the prediction. They are properly and most usefully made in linen, the length of a short dress, and are looped up at the side over the skirt so as to display it. The skirt may be of any color or material, but it is generally of black silk, and the sash worn with it is of wide black gros grain ribbon striped in Roman colors. When the Polonaise is worn for travelling it is let down its whole length, and then covers the skirt or dress. The Polonaise is often made in silk, satin, and muslin, richly trimmed and worn over a trained skirt of a different material, or a contrasting color. The sash is always of wide ribbon, fringed on the ends and nicely embroidered in colors. The Polonaise will be very fashionable in cashmere for fall wear, and, together with rich silk skirts, will constitute most distinguished walking costumes. French ladies wear cashmere much more than we do, but the fashionable tendency to fineness and softness of material seems likely to develop among us a more just appreciation of this exquisite fabric. A few years ago, when skirts swept the sidewalk, a white dress upon the street was not to be thought of, and as most ladies, especially young ladies, find it convenient to wear in the house dresses than can upon an emergency be ready for the street, white was rarely seen at all, excepting upon babies and sweet simplicity at evening parties. Short dresses have changed all this, however, as well as many other things, and white, and its cousin buff, are almost the only summer livery at home and abroad. The change in fashion has made the washerwoman a most important personage, and added a new and most lucrative branch to the business, if the operators only knew how to make the most of it. A public-spirited lady recommends all the women who apply to her lately for assistance to open a laundry, and really there is room for fifty good establishments of this kind in New York city alone. The French laundries there wash and iron beautifully, but charge enormously—from $2 to $10 for a single dress: $3 to $15 for suits. The public laundries destroy and lose so much that no one can ever afford to patronize them a second time. In the hands of ordinary washerwomen the linens and cambrics and piques lose all their beauty, and come out pale, faded, stretched the wrong way, ironed up instead of down and down instead of up. If some washerwoman of genius would only open a laundry—advertise to wash buff linen in hay water, prints in boiled bran water, colored cambrics in a mixture of salt and beef gall, promise not to ruin clothes of any kind with lime and soda, and do just as she said—she would make a fortune. I give the hint free gratis. Will some experienced woman reduce it to practice? There is not much danger of short dresses going out. At a recent Queen's "breakfast" at Windsor all the costumes were new and elegant and all made short. The Queen herself wore a short dress of black silk, and all the princesses short costumes. It will be hardly possible to restore the street trail, in this generation at least.—*Jennie June.*

LONDON BROKERS.—The brokers of the city of London are a highly respectable body of men. They are remarkable alike for intelligence and integrity, for the magnitude of their dealings, and for the uprightness of their conduct. Such is the opinion entertained by their fellow citizens. Yet the position which they occupy in the eye of the law does not correspond with that to which they are entitled. Acts of Parliament of an exceptional character enable a broker to be stigmatized as a swindler, without the accuser having a tittle of evidence to produce, and without the slandered broker being able to bring an action for libel. In the reigns of James I, Queen Anne, and George III, it was considered expedient to give to the Court of Aldermen certain privileges which have been made the foundation of the jurisdiction now exercised by that court, and of which the consequences have been to expose some brokers of high standing to intolerable persecutions. What is most galling, and at the same time most absurd, is the impunity which brokers in other parts of the kingdom enjoy. It is true that the amount of business transacted in London is enormous. There are other cities, however, in which the amount is very large, and in these it has not been found that the authority here vested in the Court of Aldermen would, if exercised, in any respect increase the security of a creditor or heighten the standard of commercial morality. The House of Commons will be asked this afternoon to assent to the second reading of a bill for the relief of the London brokers from the grievances of which they justly and naturally complain. The measure has the approval of the most eminent bankers and respected merchants of the city. It is framed so that any fees now payable will continue to be paid; thus the result of its passing will not be detrimental to the city's revenues. That Parliament will agree to do this piece of simple justice is hardly doubtful. It would be worse than ridiculous, by rejecting the bill, virtually to affirm that antiquated rules having their origin in the Middle Ages must still continue to govern such a body of men as the city of London brokers.—*London News, June 22.*


SUMMER RESORTS.

**BELMONT HALL,**

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.

7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor

*CAPE MAY.*

**CONGRESS HALL,**

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

**Opens June 1. Closes October 1**

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.

The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.

Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May. 6 16 2m

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.

6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 2m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

*ATLANTIC CITY.*

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,

6 11 2m Proprietress.

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwsth

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach.

6 11 2m ELLIS & ROBERTS, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

**A DESIRABLE**

**Safe Home Investment**

THE

**Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company**

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

**First and Only Mortgage.**

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

**90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.**

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

**WM. PAINTER & CO.,**

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tsp PHILADELPHIA.

**JAY COOKE & CO.**

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

**BANKERS**

AND

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Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

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PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES**

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

**GOLD**

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

**Pacific Railroad Bonds**

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

**DE HAVEN & BRO.,**

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

**NOTICE.**

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

**D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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**SILVER**

**FOR SALE.**

**C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

6 26 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL

**Wilmington and Reading**

**RAILROAD**

**Seven Per Cent. Bonds,**

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

**WM. PAINTER & CO.,**

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

**LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE**

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

**NINETY (90)**

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 11 1m

**SEVEN PER CENT.**

**First Mortgage Bonds**

OF THE

**Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,**

**At 85 and Accrued Interest**

**Clear of all Taxes.**

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invit to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

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FINANCIAL AGENTS,

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4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

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**Gold, Silver and Government Bonds**

At Closest Market Rates,

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 365

**GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,**

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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**GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,**

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

**ELLIOTT & DUNN**

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No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26


PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DIST., DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 M., on TUESDAY, the sixth day of September, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange" plants around the following-named National Cemeteries, in the State of Virginia (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging), viz.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richmond National Cemetery | .. | .. | Richmond, Va. |
| Fredericksburg | " | " | Fredericksburg, Va. |
| Culpepper | " | " | Culpepper, Va. |
| Winchester | " | " | Winchester, Va. |
| Staunton | " | " | Staunton, Va. |
| Danville | " | " | Danville, Va. |
| Poplar Grove | " | " | Petersburg, Va. |
| City Point | " | " | City Point, Va. |
| Seven Pines | " | " | Seven Pines, Va. |
| Cold Harbor | " | " | Cold Harbor, Va. |
| Glendale | " | " | Glendale, Va. |
| Fort Harrison | " | " | Fort Harrison, Va. |
| Hampton | " | " | Hampton, Va. |
| Yorktown | " | " | Yorktown, Va. |

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

Bidders are required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of *two* years, as they may happen to fail during that time.

HENRY G. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Third Quartermaster's District, Department of the East. 8 5 6t

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street, west.

The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind, to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (public, No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made. It is provided therein "That the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards

All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Works, U. S. Capitol, WASHINTON, D. C. 7 29

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 5 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
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FURNACES.

**Established in 1835.**

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

**CHARLES WILLIAMS'**

**Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,**

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

**Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,**

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 23 4m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 204 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On $5 and upwards | 2 | per cent. |
| " 100 " | 3 | " |
| " 300 " | 4 | " |

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 204 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th day of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5⅛ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅝ by 5⅝ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3⅝ by 5⅝ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6⅝ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6⅝ inches (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅝ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 10⅛ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9½ inches (round corners)—one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printed inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Note size | 1,468,250 |
| Letter size, first quality | 60,467,500 |
| Letter size, second quality | 8,956,750 |
| Letter size, second quality (ungummed) | 3,618,000 |
| Extra letter size, first quality | 5,815,750 |
| Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed) | 454,000 |
| Official size | 569,900 |
| Extra official size | 3,100 |
| Newspaper wrappers | 4,936,250 |
| Total | 86,289,500 |

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the following rights:—

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.

2. To annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor.

3. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers inferior to sample.

4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

BIDS

Should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
12 eod 13t Postmaster-General.

## BIG SCHEME OF RASCALITY.

**How Greenbacks are Done for—Offers to Sell Bogus Greenbacks.**

*From the Washington Star, Aug. 8.*

The following were the inclosures in an envelope received by a gentleman in this city this morning, and which, no doubt, are being extensively circulated:—

AUG. 1, 1870.—Dear Sir:—You have been recommended as reliable, and if you now *go in* on these terms your future is certain. If you mean business send us an order at once, and address, yours, sincerely, D. A. Fenton, No. 688 Broadway, New York.

The above is written on a bill-head of W. H. Morris & Co., importers, of Broadway, New York, and is accompanied by the following circular:—

CONFIDENTIAL AND STRICTLY PRIVATE.

*We will only issue a few of these important letters, and we fully trust that any one who is fortunate enough to be entrusted with the enclosed information, and made the recipient of its Golden Awards, will study it carefully, impress the facts upon his memory, and then destroy the letter at once.*

When Congress authorized the present issue of greenbacks, the Treasury Department executed plates of enormous cost and wonderful workmanship, from which the whole amount of currency authorized by Congress was to be printed, and it was ordered at the time that as soon as the whole amount had been printed, the plates, some 100 in number, should be taken from the Treasury Printing Department, conveyed to the Navy Yard, and melted. Now, it so happened that the plates from which the 1, 2, and 5 dollar bills had been printed were not destroyed. How it was brought about we, as a matter of prudence, cannot state. It is enough to know that the plates are still preserved uninjured, and we trust their whereabouts will never be known except to the right parties. We have now on hand and ready for circulation some $300,000 in 1, 2, and 5 dollar bills, printed from these plates, and of course they must be absolutely perfect and exactly like the greenbacks now in circulation. They are printed on first-class paper, cut the exact size as the greenbacks, and are precisely similar in every respect. The only possible method of detecting them is by the paper, but our paper is so perfect and so exactly resembles bank note paper, that not one in ten thousand could ever notice the difference; in fact, no one has ever yet been troubled for passing these notes. One man, however, put $5000 of it in bank here and was arrested on suspicion. He was tried and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty on these grounds. Although the jury knew in their hearts that a poor man could not have $5000 in new 1, 2, and 5 dollar bills without knowing where he got it from, and they fully believe it must be counterfeit, yet the experts who were called on to testify could not agree which of the bills were counterfeit, one expert pronouncing a bill bad and another pronouncing the same bill good and another one bad. The truth was they were all good and all printed from the same plates that the United States greenbacks were printed from, only they were printed for the special benefit of ourselves and friends and not for the benefit of Uncle Sam. This circumstance, however, set the authorities on the scent to find out where this money was coming from; accordingly for the last six months we have not issued one dollar, and things have become quiet again. As men are apt to be so indiscreet, we shall not circulate any more in this city, but we are on the lookout for a few trustworthy persons in different sections of the country to take the matter in hand, so as to divert all suspicion from here; for you must be aware that if the plates are once captured it will kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. We will not sell more than $5000 to any one man out of this lot, but we will keep all faithful agents in sight, and give them a chance when we issue another lot of $300,000. We only sell to one man in a place, in order to give our agents entire control of their own districts, and this rule we never depart from. We wish to get this lot of $300,000 in circulation as soon as possible, and for this reason we put down the price to the lowest possible figures. We will sell—

The whole $5000, in 1 and 5-dollar bills, for ..... $400

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000, in 1, 2, and 5-dollar bills | ..... | | 90 |
| 600 | " | " | ..... 50 |
| 400 | " | " | ..... 35 |
| 200 | " | " | ..... 20 |

We do not care to send out less than $200, and we make the above discount on larger amounts.

To accommodate agents who may not have the change convenient, we will send the first order for half cash down and half when the money is passed, thus: we will send $200 for $10, the other $10 to be paid when the money is received: or we will send it by express, C. O. D., and the $10 can be paid the express agent when he delivers the money, and the other $10 sent to us by mail. We will send $600 for $50, $20 cash down, or paid on delivery, and $30 afterwards; we will send $1000 for $90, $40 to be paid down or on delivery, and $50 afterwards. Remember, we only make these terms for the first order, for after a man has once obtained a stock of our money, he is never short of funds, we can assure you.

When you order money you should tell us how you want the bill made out, for Laces, or Embroideries, Gold Chains, or anything of the kind. We should be very glad to have you come on here and see us personally; you can give the bills for fare and pass the whole amount on the way here, and when you arrive we will give you some ideas you never dreamed of. You will find a personal interview far more satisfactory than correspondence, for when we see and know a man we give him valuable hints and points which we do not like to put on paper, and we make more liberal arrangements with energetic men. If you can come on be sure to write first and let us know, and then we will give you full and explicit directions where and how to meet us. You will have the kindness to address as per manuscript enclosed, and believe us, Yours ever in truth and sincerity.

P. S.—We have now adopted a process by which the bills are made to look as though they had been a long time in use, and none of them look entirely new."

There is, alas! a slip purporting to be a clipping from the New York *Herald*, authenticating the points as set forth in the above circular, and stating in the most ingenious phrases that the affair, although so terribly money-making, was not punishable according to law, etc.; but the slip is not printed either in *Herald* type or on *Herald* paper, and is evidently a forgery. The whole affair is a big swindle, only intended to gull greenhorns into sending money, and the silly victims of course do not dare to make complaint if they receive no answer, as they would criminate themselves as wishing to deal in counterfeit money.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF THE

ESTATE

OF THE

FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 2½ cents per ton.

Together with about 207 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 657 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $8300 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
ENOCH LEWIS, } Trustees.

M. THOMAS & SONS,
Auctioneers.

6 27 mth t827

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at FORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 6·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 5·30 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·55 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

## RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·20 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 6·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.* Fare between Philadelphia and New York..... $3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD,
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and | 7·10 P. M. |
| Fast Line | 12·30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 11·00 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 10·30 P. M. |
| Way Passenger | 11·30 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3·10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6·30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6 30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n, 9·40 A. M. & 3·30 & | 6·40 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Buffalo Express | 9·35 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 11·55 A. M. |
| Erie Express | 5·40 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 9·40 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 12·20 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·40 P. M. |

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35,

# SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## WAR REPORTS BY CABLE

## The Crisis in France.

## The Reported Naval Battles.

## No Fighting Since Saturday.

## The Care of the Wounded.

## LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

## The Recent Indian Murders.

## The North Atlantic Fleet.

## The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

## Financial and Commercial

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**No Fighting of Importance Since Saturday.**

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The *Journal Officiel* says: No important action has taken place at the front since Saturday. Marshal Bazaine made some reconnoissances with cavalry which have elicited information of the position of the enemy. In one of these movements a squadron of hussars encountered a detachment of Prussian Uhlans and drove them back, killing one officer and wounding another.

**The Bank of France**

has increased the rate of discount to six per cent.

**The Ministerial Crisis.**

LONDON, Aug. 10—12 M.—News has just been received here that the vote of want of confidence in the Ministry was adopted by the Corps Legislatif last night, and the sitting suspended. It is reported that Cousin Montauban, Count of Palikao, has been called to form a new Ministry. (The same news was received last night in detail in New York by direct Paris telegrams to the Associated Press.—Reporter.)

**New Division Commander.**

General Dumont will take command of a division of the French Army.

**A Regiment Demolished.**

Of the 77th Regiment of the Line engaged at Saarbruck, only eighty men and four officers reported after the fight.

**An Apocryphal Account.**

A Berlin correspondent of the *Telegraph* sends that paper a long, doubtless apocryphal, and very silly account of an interview with Bismarck.

**The Reported Naval Battles.**

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—All rumors of naval battles heretofore circulated are false.

**Care of the Wounded.**

The Opera House in this city has been given up to the ladies' sewing societies for hospital purposes, and the building is now nearly filled with wounded.

**The Prussian War Loan.**

The bankers decline the Prussian war loan, but the people subscribe for it freely.

**The Mitrailleur.**

Prussian officers and soldiers think slightly of the effectiveness of the mitrailleur, but believe the Chassepot is a better weapon than the needle-gun.

**Communications Faulty Between France and England.**

LONDON, Aug. 10—7 A. M.—Nothing has been received here from France by post or telegraph since 3:30 P. M. yesterday.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, Aug. 10—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 90¾; for account, 90¾. American securities steady. United States 5-20s, 1862s, 86; 1865s, o.d, 85; 1867s, 84; 10-40s, 81½. Stocks steady. Erie, 16; Illinois Central, 105; Great Western, 20.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 8¼d. Estimated sales 13,000 bales. California Wheat, 11s. 1d.; red Western, 9s. 6d.; red winter, 10s. 5d. @10s. 6d. Flour, 28s. 6d. Corn, 32s. 3d. for European. Peas, 38s.

LONDON, Aug. 10—11:30 A. M.—Spirits of Turpentine easier at 30s. 6d@30s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 10.—Petroleum opened quiet at 48 @49f.

HAMBURG, Aug. 9.—Petroleum closed firm.

BREMEN, Aug. 9.—Petroleum closed at 6 thalers, 8 groats.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, Aug. 10—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 90¾; for account, 90¾. U. S. five-twenties steady at 86¾ for the issue of 1862. Stocks firmer and higher. Erie, 16¾; Illinois Central, 106.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—1:30 P. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 8¾@8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8¾ @9d. Lard, 78s. Bacon, 58s. for Cumberland cut.

## *FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.*

**The Grain Trade.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The docks of the Central Pacific and California and Oregon Railroads at Oakland are ready to receive the largest ships in the grain trade. Both roads carry grain alongside of ships.

**The Fishing Fleet.**

The first vessel of the regular fishing fleet has arrived from the north, with 31,000 codfish.

## *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Fire in the Woods.**

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 10.—News has been received here that an extensive fire is raging in the woods in Princeton.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat unchanged. Corn—white, $1·12@1·16; yellow, $1·05@1·10. Oats, 43@46c. Mess Pork firm at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18c.; clear do., 18½c.; shoulders, 15½@16c.; hams, 26@ 26½c. Lard quiet at 17½@18c. Whisky dull at $1·01@1·01½.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The North Atlantic Fleet.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Secretary Robeson yesterday issued the final orders directing Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee to proceed to Hampton Roads and relieve Rear-Admiral Poor of the command of the North Atlantic Fleet. Admiral Poor, on being relieved, is to proceed to his home and consider himself under waiting orders.

**The Marine Guard.**

Lieutenant C. P. Porter, United States Marine Corps, will leave Washington on the 7·25 A. M. train on the 13th, in charge of the marine guard for the Brooklyn, at the Philadelphia yard. The guard consists of two sergeants, two corporals, two musicians, and thirty privates.

**The Alaska Seal Fisheries.**

Yesterday the Acting Secretary of the Treasury issued an order regulating the fur seal trade for the present year. The Alaska Commercial Company having the contract will only be allowed to kill fifty thousand seals the present season, that is, during the months of September and October. Of this number 37,500 are limited to the island of St. Paul and 12,500 to the island of St. George.

**Placed on the Retired List.**

By direction of the President, the name of Captain Malbone F. Watson has been placed on the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability resulted from long and faithful service.

**Changes in the Engineer Corps.**

Upon the recommendation of the Chief Engineer the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the corps of engineers has been made:—First Lieutenant James B. Burin is relieved from duty under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Blunt, and will proceed to Boston, and report for duty to Colonel Henry W. Benham. First Lieutenant Thomas Turtle, upon the completion of his present duties, will also report to Colonel Benham at Boston. Second Lieutenant John G. S. Knight, relieved from duty with the battalion of engineers, and ordered to report to Major Henry L. Abbott for duty on permanent seacoast defenses, with station at Fort Schuyler. First Lieutenant Charles E. L. B. Davis will proceed to Willett Point, New York Harbor and report to Major Abbott for duty with the battalion of engineers.

**Naval Orders.**

At his own request Capt. Francis H. Ross, unassigned, has been relieved from duty at Fort Whipple, Va., and will proceed home and await orders.

Major J. P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant-General on duty at the War Department, has been ordered to Louisville, for the purpose of giving evidence in the claims of Mrs. Ward, for damages alleged to have been done her residence while occupied as headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland.

**War News at the Capital.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Neither the French nor North German Legation is in the regular receipt of telegrams relative to the war, and therefore they depend on "Associated Press" despatches, which are eagerly sought. Both legations, however, from time to time receive telegrams from their respective Governments affecting official relations with our own, which are of such a character as to confine their contents to the parties immediately concerned.

**The "Lancaster."**

flagship of Rear-Admiral Lauman, was at Montevideo June 25, and expected to leave in a few days for Rio de Janeiro.

The Portsmouth, Commander Semmes, was also at Montevideo.

The Ossipee, flagship of Commodore Taylor, North Pacific squadron, is about to leave San Francisco for a cruise in the Gulf of California.

## *FROM THE WEST.*

**The Kansas Pacific Railroad.**

DENVER, Aug. 9.—Three and a half miles of track were laid to-day on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Only twenty-three and a quarter miles of track remain to be laid.

**Aid for the Prussians.**

The sum of over one thousand dollars was raised in this city yesterday to aid Prussian widows and orphans.

**Concert Saloons Suppressed.**

The city authorities have suppressed all the concert saloons and dance halls.

**The Recent Indian Murder.**

The *News* this morning publishes an official summary of the testimony collected by Governor McCook in regard to the recent murders of settlers in the district known as "North Park." The evidence furnishes a complete vindication of the Ute Indians, and fastens the murders upon bands of hostile Cheyennes and Arrapahoes.

**Governor McCook**

will leave here to-morrow for a visit to the White River agency, and a trip through North and Middle Parks. He will be escorted by a troop of cavalry.

**The Political Campaign**

has opened. The Democrats will hold a meeting in the First ward to-night, and the Republicans will meet to-morrow afternoon in Denver.

**New York Stock and Money Market.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Stocks very strong. Money 3@4 per cent. Gold, 111¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111½; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 110; 10-40s, 107½. Virginia sixes, new, 60; Missouri sixes, 90½; Canton Co., 61¾; Cumberland preferred, 36; New York Central and Hudson River, 95¾; Erie, 23; Reading, 96½; Adams Express, 68½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 132½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE AND VENERABLE CITIZEN.—John Roset, Esq., died yesterday at West Philadelphia, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. In his active days Mr. Roset was a prominent merchant. His father, Jacob Roset, having attracted the notice of the Emperor Joseph II, of Austria, was educated at the Imperial Military Academy at Presburg, Hungary; but being a devoted admirer of the character of Washington, he came to the United States in 1792 expressly to see him, Washington being then in Philadelphia as President. From that time he made this city his home. Subsequently he engaged in business here, associating with him at a later day his son Mr. John Roset, just deceased, who was born in Philadelphia about the year 1794. Mr. John Roset possessed in an eminent degree the qualities that make up the character of the true Christian gentleman; he was ruled by a strict sense of honor in his own conduct, and yet had a broad charity for the failings of others; he was firm and resolute in doing what is right, and yet gentle and courteous in all his intercourse in business and social life.

Mr. Roset's daughters married several of our most prominent citizens, among whom are A. J. Drexel, Dr. J. L. Ludlow, and John A. Brodhead, and the mourners have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

SUICIDE OF A PHILADELPHIAN IN NEW YORK.—Alexander Barbat, aged 48 years, of this city, yesterday entered the liquor store of Thomas Roach, No. 806 Eighth avenue, New York, and procured a glass of liquor. Unobserved by the bartender he afterwards swallowed a quantity of laudanum and died in a short time.

A COMBINATION.—A project was set agoing some time ago looking to the union of the Old and the Junger Maennerchor singing societies. Since then a number of meetings have been held and all the necessary preliminaries arranged. Nothing now remains but the adoption of a name, for which purpose both of the organizations meet in their respective halls to-night. Should the union be completed the new society will be one of the strongest in the country, the old Maennerchor numbering 50 singers and 450 contributing members, whilst the Junger consists of 75 singers and 700 contributing members. The intention is to build a magnificent hall in a central portion of the city, so as to suit all parties.

GERMANTOWN MATTERS.—The improvements at the city reservoir, situated on Allen's lane, Mt. Airy, still continue, and, under the management of Supervisor Morrell, are rapidly approaching completion. A number of workmen are still actively engaged, and in the course of a few weeks the works will again be in successful operation. The macadamizing of Green street will be finished about the first of September. The Young America Cricket Club have arranged for all their matches abroad during next month, when their annual tour takes place. The bridge across the Wingohocking at Mill street is very dilapidated and out of repair. The bridge was built in 1814, and looks as though it might have been entirely neglected since that time.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A depraved young scamp named Thomas Holden, aged but 16 years, yesterday entered the yard of a dwelling at Eleventh and Wharton streets, and stole from off the clothes-line a newly washed shirt, with which he proceeded to a pawnbroker's office and secured fifteen cents thereon. Thomas was subsequently arrested and Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

MARINE.—The Delaware Harbor police force yesterday found at Port Richmond a yawl 14 feet in length, painted red on the inside and white on the out. On the stern is the word "Figuen" and the figure 3. The owner can obtain the property by calling at Front and Noble streets.

THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The election of Republican Congressional delegates in the Bucks county portion of the Fifth district will take place on Saturday next, and the nominating convention will meet on the Monday following at Doylestown.

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIAN IN NEW YORK.—Annie Davidson, a Philadelphian, died from the effects of heat yesterday, in the Sunstroke Hospital, at the City Hall, New York.

ANOTHER DEATH AT THE LAZARETTO.—Dr. Thompson, the quarantine physician at the Lazaretto, died this morning shortly after 9 o'clock. This makes the fourteenth victim of yellow fever since the arrival of the Home.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**But Little to Do.**

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.*

There were but two or three trifling cases before the court this morning, and but one conviction, that of a deaf mute for entering an office with intent to steal.

The court will adjourn to-morrow for the term, but the grand jury will not be discharged, so that in case of an emergency requiring their action they can be readily called together.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1870.

The money market to-day is less active, owing to the unfavorable weather, but there is a fair demand for brokers' loans, which continue in much favor both at the banks and elsewhere. Most lenders avoid time loans, except for short dates, whenever they can procure employment for their funds on good collaterals. The result is more favorable terms for speculative purposes than business men of the highest credit can obtain.

We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. and first-class business acceptances at 6@8 per cent. for short dates.

Gold continues active and weak, with sales opening at 118 and selling down to 117¼, the movement up to noon being steadily downward.

Governments are dull and rather unsettled. The new bonds are weak, but the old issues continue steady.

Local stocks are active and stronger. State and city loans quiet; sales of the new sixes at 101⅝. Lehigh gold loan brought 88¾.

Reading Railroad attracted buyers. Sales at 48,31@48⅝. Pennsylvania sold up to 58¾; Camden and Amboy to 115; Oil Creek to 44⅝ b. o.; Lehigh Valley to 58; Catawissa preferred to 37¼, Philadelphia and Erie to 27½. In Canal shares the chief activity was in Lehigh, which sold as offered at 34½@⅝, an advance, with 34⅝ b. o. bid at the close.

The balance of the list was firm but quiet. Commercial Bank sold at 60.

—The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad bonds advertised in our columns to-day are a first-class security, and should arrest the attention of capitalists. They are the first and only mortgage bonds issued by the company, and the completion of the road at an early day is fully assured. They bear seven per cent. interest, clear of all taxes, principal and interest payable in gold, and the thickly settled and thrifty country through which the road passes, and the exhaustless beds of valuable iron ores on the line, will make a very large and profitable local traffic; and the fact that it must be the line for the transportation of all the anthracite coal that goes West, and all the bituminous coal that goes East, must make the resources of the company more than ample not only to meet the interest on the bonds, but also to pay dividends on the stock. The high price of Government bonds and the low rate of interest they are likely to bear will naturally make capitalists seek first-class home securities for their surplus means, and we feel fully warranted in commending the Sunbury and Lewistown securities to the confidence of the public. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will operate the road as soon as it is completed, and good management can therefore be safely looked for.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1500 City 6s, New. | 101¾ | 100 sh Read R.....c. | 48·31 |
| $2000 Pa & N Y 7-3 | | 500 do. | 85wn&1. 48¾ |
| 10s... | 92 | 400 do. | 1s. 48½ |
| $5000 Union Cl bs.. | 7¾ | 100 do. | ..b10. 48¾ |
| $1000 Leh Gold L... | 68½ | 100 do. | ..85wn. 48¾ |
| 3 sh Bk of N Am. | 225 | 100 do. | ....b10. 48¾ |
| 3 sh Cam & Am R. | 115 | 200 do. | .....1s. 48¾ |
| 25 sh Com'l Bk. | 1s. 60 | 200 do. | .....1s. 48¾ |
| 100 sh Penna R. | 58¾ | 100 do. | ..... 48¾ |
| 300 do. | .....1s. 58¾ | 100 do. | ..85&in. 48¾ |
| 100 do. | ..85&in. 58¾ | 200 do. | .....1s. 48¾ |
| 53 do. | .....1s. 58¾ | 200 do. | ...1s.b5. 48¾ |
| 10 sh Leh V R. | 57¾ | 100 sh Cata Prf. | b60. 37¼ |
| 21 do. | .....1s. 58 | 100 do. | ..... 37 |
| 14 sh O C & A R. | c. 44 | 100 sh Ph & E R. | b30 21½ |
| 100 do. | ....b60. 44½ | 100 sh Leh Nav. | ..... 34½ |

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅝@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1864, 111⅝@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. do., July, 109¾@110; do. do., 1867, 109¾@110⅛; do. 1868, 109⅞@110⅜; 10-40s, 107⅛@ 107⅜; Pacincs, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 117¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; do. 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 111⅛@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅛@111¾; do. 1865, new, 109⅜@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109⅝@110; do. 1868, do. 109⅞@110⅛; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 117¾@117⅞; Silver, 112@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 845@860; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 750@760.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112½; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅜@109⅞; do., July, 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; do. July, 1868, 110@110⅛; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; Gold, 117¾ @117⅞.

NAKE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 118 | 12·04 P. M. | 117⅛ |
| 10·37 " | 117⅛ | 12·15 " | 117⅜ |
| 11·07 " | 117⅛ | 12·18 " | 117⅛ |
| 11·38 " | 117⅛ | 12·29 " | 117⅛ |

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm3 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

**Philadelphia Trade Report.**

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull, and sells in a small way from second hands at $9·25@9·50. Timothy is steady, with sales at $4·75@5. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market continues dull, but holders are firm in their views. There is some demand for shipments, and 1000 barrels "City Mills," mixed brands, sold on private terms; about 700 barrels were taken by the local trade, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·50; Northwestern extra family at $6·75@7·50, the latter rate for choice Minnesota; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7·25@7·75; Ohio do. do. at $7·50@8; and fancy brands at $8·25@8·50. Rye Flour is held at $6·12½@6·25.

The demand for Wheat continues limited, and prices are weak. Sales of old Pennsylvania red at $1·55; new Indiana do. at $1·51@1·52; and 400 bushels new Ohio do. at $1·52. Rye is held at $1·10 for Western and Pennsylvania; and $1@1·03 for new Delaware. Corn is without improvement. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1·07; Western do. at $1·03@ 1·05; and Western mixed at 97c.@$1 for low and high mixed. Oats are steady at 59@62c. for old Pennsylvania, and 51@53c. for new Delaware and Western.

Whisky is 1c. lower; 50 barrels Western iron-bound sold at $1·01.

## N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

"The speculative interest of the street, in view of the events now transpiring in Europe, is very naturally more manifest in the Gold Room than elsewhere; but to-day the Stock Exchange was stirred from its long somnolency and aroused into something like activity by rumors that the rival railway corporations have concluded a treaty of peace anent the expected movements of the crops this fall and in furtherance of the corporate against the individual interests of the public.

"Gold was the feature in the beginning of and throughout the day. In the forenoon it was weak, but comparatively steady. Toward midday a quotation of 85¾ for our five-twenties in London produced some uneasiness in view of rumors that the French army had made a stubborn stand, and of opinions that the war in Europe would be only the more bitter and protracted for the first reverse to the French arms. The effect was an advance in gold to 118⅝, the highest point of the day. Thenceforward it grew weak, and as the foreign bankers were bold and unhesitating sellers on the theory that the war was nearer an end with the repulse of Napoleon than if he had made a triumphal crossing of the Rhine, the price yielded to 117¾, whence, under reports that Napoleon was dead, his ailments, being aggravated by the excitement of his defeat, having proved suddenly fatal, it fell to 117½, the decline to that point being assisted by sales of long gold, which was forced upon the market through the obliteration of the speculators' margins. The short interest in the market has been and is still very large. Hence the price did not remain longer than a moment at 111½, but under purchases by the bears, ran up to 118 and eventually to 118½, when it was announced that a million gold had been cleared through the Custom House for export to-morrow, and that the late steamer to-morrow would doubtless, increase this figure by a large percentage."

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz.

Steamships St. Laurent, from Brest, and China, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 10

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....79 | 11 A. M.....81 | 2 P. M.....88

**CLEARED THIS MORNING.**

Str Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, do.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Nathaniel Stevens, Saunders, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr S. P. Hall, Chipman, Boston, do.
Schr Broadfield, Crowell, Portland, John Rommel, Jr., & Bro.
Schr Zulette, Kenyon, Buckingham, Lynn, do.
Schr A. Trudell, Hess, Norwich, do.
Schr A. Richards, Willey, Boston, do.
Schr James W. Haig, Brower, Salisbury, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

**ARRIVED THIS MORNING.**

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, 50 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Statesman, Cates, 19 days from Schulse, N. S., with pilings for South Street Bridge.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr W. P. Snow, Taylor, from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr M. E. Somers, Gandy, from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.

Schr Rebecca, Church, from Nanticoke River, with railroad ties to C. & A. R. R. Co.

Schr Eugene Borden, Lukes, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, from Port Chester, Conn.

Schr John S. Lee, Vangilder, from New York.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, from Providence.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, from Allyn's Point.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 10.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Grape Shot, with oats to Hoffman & Kennedy.
General George Meade, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
O. H. Zeigler, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
W. N. Carter, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
J. R. F. Ryan, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Etna, Lockhead, for Liverpool via Halifax, cleared at New York yesterday.

Bark Isaac R. Davis, Haines, hence for London, was at anchor below Bombay Hook, yesterday, P. M.—reported by steamer Tonawanda, fm Savannah.

Schr Albert O. Paige, Haley, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Schrs M. M. Freeman, Hawes, from Boston for Philadelphia; Eurota, Macy, hence for Providence; Surge, Warwick, from Trenton for New Haven; and Foam, Bowman, do. for Hartford, passed through Hell Gate yesterday.

CROQUET.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY

Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.

Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1 00; by mail, $1·15.

One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents. J. LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CROQUET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

A Full Size Set, 8 Balls, 8 Mallets, etc., $3·00.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 213 ARCH Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, [5 4 wfm4m8p
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

# THIRD EDITION

## TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

## The Payment of Pensions.

## Death of a Famous Flathead.

## The New Bankrupt Law.

## First Cotton of the Season.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Journalistic Matters.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—It is understood that agents are in Washington making arrangements for the establishment of a new national Democratic newsyaper, of which ex-Minister Harvey is to be editor. The *National Intelligencer* is to be re-established in New York city.

**Attorney-General Akerman**

will deliver an address before the Southern Republican Association some evening this week.

**Pension Agents**

throughout the country are now sending to each pensioner carefully prepared vouchers, by signing which according to directions and returning to agents he can collect his own pension without needing the services of a claim agent. Under this plan payment is made by check upon the United States Treasury.

**The New Banking Law.**

Mr. Kidder, of Boston, to-day deposited $50,000 in bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, as security for the first issue of gold national bank notes. This is the first bank to commence operations under the recent law. Applications are expected from several San Francisco banks.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

**Commissioner Parker**

returned to Washington this morning.

**The Death of Victor.**

General Sully reports the death of Victor, head chief of the confederated Flathead nation, aged 85 years. This is a great loss to the Flatheads. In former years he was one of their greatest warriors, but many years ago he joined the Catholic Church, and ever since has been a devout Christain. General Sully says he don't know of any one among the Flatheads who can take his place, and have the same influence over the nation.

## *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**First Cotton of the Season.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 10.—The first bale of Alabama cotton of new crop, from the plantation of Jackson & Trimble, was sold at auction this morning, and purchased by Albert Strassburger at 35 cents per pound. It was stored at the warehouse of Lehman Durr & Co., classed low middling, and weighed four hundred and ninety-five pounds. Mr. Strassburg shipped it to his commission merchants, Lehman Brothers, of New York. The express company take it free.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales of uplands at 19½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales 7500 barrels State at $5·35@6·75; Ohio at $6·45@7·75; Western at $5·35@7; Southern at $6·30@10. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 35,000 bushels new spring at $1·25@1·28; winter red Western at $1·52@1·54. Corn heavy; sales of 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 92@93½c. Oats heavy; State, 60@61c.; Western, 52@53c.; sales of 28,000 bushels. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork steady; new mess, $29·70@30. Lard dull; steam, 16@ 16½c.; kettle, 17¾c. Whisky firm at $1.

## NAPOLEON'S INCAPACITY.

**Lebœuf Removed to Prevent Mutiny in the French Army—No Official News of Prussian Movements—Why MacMahon was Defeated.**

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.—Letters from Metz speak in the most undisguised way of the calamitous and fabulous incapacity of the Emperor. Marshal Lebœuf and all the military dandies composing the military staff of the army utterly lost the confidence of the army, and the change in the command was an absolute necessity to prevent mutiny.

All this while, there is no official news whatever of the whereabouts of the Prussian army, and, under the circumstances, "no news is bad news."

It is stated that General MacMahon wanted, some days before the battle, to fire the forests in his front, through which the Germans came down unexpectedly upon the French, but the Emperor declined to authorize the step.

Le Favre, editor of the *Soir*, who has just arrived in Paris from Forbach, says he witnessed the entire destruction of General Frossard's corps, and claims to speak for 30,000 French soldiers who were cut to pieces by the fault of their leaders, and who lamented with their latest cry that they fell uselessly. The universal cry of the army, M. Favre says, is give us generals that we can trust.

The *Soir* was hitherto a Government paper, but it now attacks the Ministers for clinging to power, and augmenting the garrison of Paris when every soldier is wanted at the frontier. It further says:—"Every soldier now here is an insult to us. If you are incapable of saving your country, the country must save itself."

It was rumored in Paris to-day that the Emperor is expected at St. Cloud *incognita*.

## PRUSSIAN COAST DEFENSES.

**The Harbor Fortifications—A Prussian Ironclad Passes the French Fleet Unseen—Bismarck on the Objects of the War.**

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.—The special correspondent of *The Tribune* at Berlin writes on Saturday, 6th instant:—

"The whole coast is in a state of perfect defense. I have witnessed excellent artillery practice. The iron-clad Arminius, which left for the North Sea, in the teeth of the French squadron, has reached port without seeing or being seen by the French, though she passed them while at Frederickshaven. The yacht Grille, the swiftest ship of the Prussian navy, is out on the Baltic, with orders to keep close to the French and watch their movements. She is in no danger of being caught. A French corvette, near Bornholm, attempted to chase her, but gave it up after half an hour."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $200 City 6s, N. | 101¼ | 100 sh Read R. | b30. 48¾ |
| 49 sh C & Am R. | 1s. 115 | 100 do. | .....85. 48 3-16 |
| 200 sh Leh Nav. | 1s. 34⅛ | 400 do. | ..... 48 3-16 |
| 100 do. | ....b30. 34⅛ | 100 do. | ....b10. 48¾ |
| 100 do. | c. 34⅛ | 100 sh Penna R. | s10. 58⅛ |
| 100 do. | ..... 34⅛ | 300 do. | ....s10. 58⅞ |
| 100 do. | .....c. 34⅛ | 100 sh O C & A R. | .... 44 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4000 Pa 1 m 6s. | 102¾ | 500 sh Read R. | ..1s. 48·31 |
| $3000 O C & A R bds | 80 | 14 sh O C & A R. | c. 44 |
| $500 Leh 6s gold l. | 89¼ | 300 sh Ph & E. | ..1s. 27 |

OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 218½ WALNUT Street—Room 17.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

(being ten cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from August 18th to 26th.

M. B. KELY,
8 10 14t* Treasurer

JEWELRY ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Have largely increased their stock of

DIAMONDS

AND

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, OPALS AND CAMEOS,

In Mountings of Exquisite Style, carefully prepared by the most Skillful Workmen.

They also call particular attention to

NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY

IN ROMAN GOLD, GOLD AND ENAMEL, TURQUOISE, BLACK ONYX,

BYZANTINE MOSAICS, AND PARISIAN ENAMELS. [8 5 fmwtfrp

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

KERR'S CHINA HALL,

No. 1218 CHESNUT St.,

IMPORTERS OF

Paris Clocks,
Bronzes, and
English Parian
Rich Paris Decorated
DINNER AND TEA SETS.

Rich Cut and Engraved

TABLE GLASSWARE.

Fancy French and English

DECORATED CHAMBER SETS,

With a large variety of other English, French, and German Goods, entirely new, all of which being selected by one of our firm in Europe and Imported Direct from the manufacturers, we are enabled to and will sell them

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Families going to housekeeping will find at this establishment the largest and most complete assortment of CHINA AND GLASS in the country, from the commonest goods for the kitchen to the finest China and Glass made.

J. K. KERR & BROTHERS,

CHINA HALL,

No. 1218 CHESNUT St.

[8 8 mwf 3m

BETWEEN TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 14

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.